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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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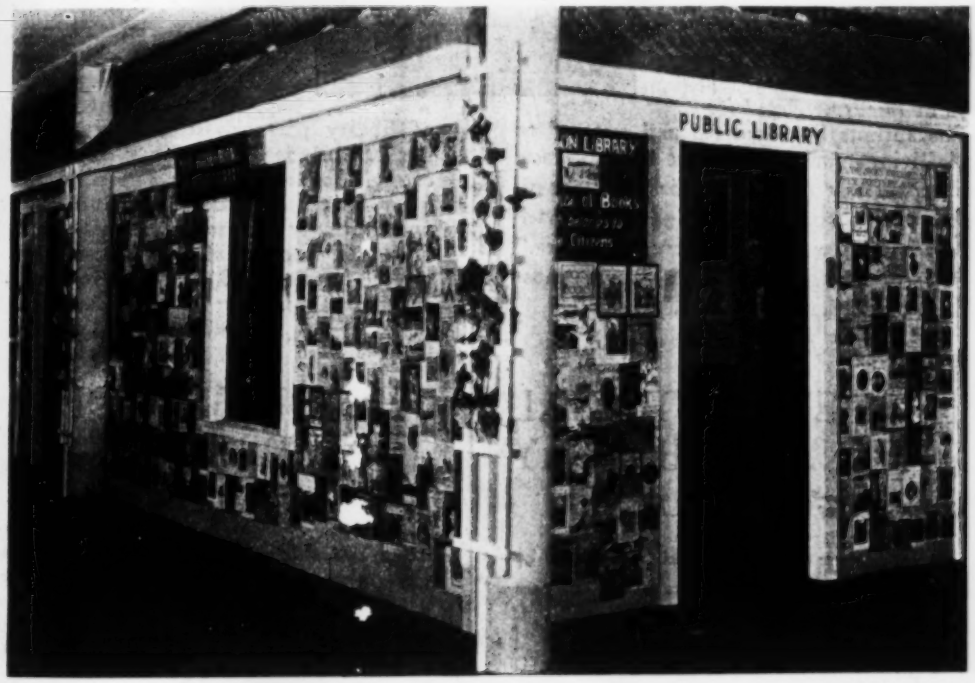

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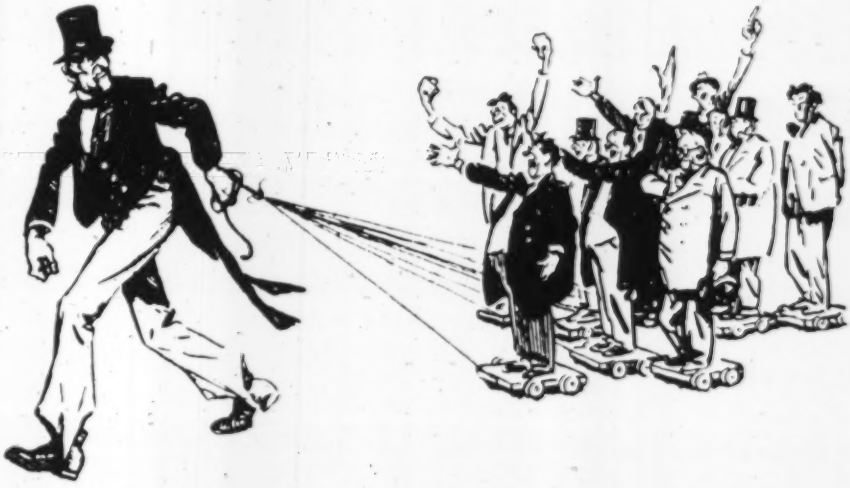

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JUNE 15, 1927

Radio and the Library

A Combination Exemplified in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library. By Alice R. Cox, Radio Broadcaster and Editor of Publications

SOON after the Kodel Radio Corporation was organized in the spring of 1925 the Public Library of Cincinnati was approached and requested to furnish a fifteen minute talk on books once a week. This offer was accepted immediately for several reasons. It was recognized as another opportunity for service to the people of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. It was also recognized as an opportunity for publicity which was needed at that time because the question of a bond issue for a new library building was being discussed and, after a period of educational work, was to be brought before the voters at election.

The largest branch library in the system was located about five minutes' walk from the WKRC broadcasting studio, so the selection of the branch librarian for the work was a natural one. As every voice must be tested before it goes over the radio to see if it has that elusive quality or *timbre* which is necessary for it to carry effectively, the librarian went to the studio and read a short selection before the microphone. The voice, of course, did not go over the air, but was greatly amplified in the operating room. The test was satisfactory, and reviews were prepared and given over the radio on the 6th of May, 1925. Since then reviews have been given every Wednesday evening from eight to eight fifteen o'clock.

Considerable thought was given to the first program. The intention was to interest the average radio user and at the same time to select books for review which would appeal to many types of readers. The selection was, *Seventy Years of Life and Labor* by Samuel Gompers, *Twice Thirty* by Edward Bok, *From Immigrant to Inventor* by Michael Pupin, and *Charles Proteus Steinmetz* by J. W. Hammond. These were the lives of four immigrant boys who had made good in the land of their adoption. Within forty-eight hours the library received responses. The first was from a grocer who said he had always been an admirer of Gompers and had particularly enjoyed the review of his autobiography. The second was from a butcher who expressed his enjoyment of the program to a member of the staff when she did her marketing. The third was from a cook who said she had enjoyed the reviews and felt that now she would not have to read the books. This last statement showed that more care must be taken in regard to the character of the reviews. They should pique the curiosity of the listener and lead to a desire to read the book rather than satisfy him fully.

After experimenting it became evident that a program of two seven or eight minute reviews was more satisfactory than several short reviews. A seven minute review can contain a little comment on the author and a short description of the contents of the book without criticism, but with an occasional evaluation and comparison with other books on the subject. Once the plan of discussing a list of books on a definite subject was tried. Altho the presentation was excellent and the subject a popular one the experiment was not repeated. Fifteen books were mentioned with short descriptive and explanatory notes, but it was not possible to give so many titles over the radio and feel sure that even a fair proportion of them were heard correctly.

Almost at once it became evident that one person could not administer the largest branch in the system with but two trained assistants and prepare reviews for the radio every week. It was decided that the entire staff of the library must help in the work, so a weekly book review meeting was organized. Every Thursday morning from eight-thirty to nine, the half-hour before the library is open to the public, all the trained members of the staff, all who come in contact with the public and should have some knowledge of the new books, and any others who wish, meet at the main library, and three members of the staff are assigned to prepare and read book reviews. These reviews are all turned over to the radio reviewer who edits and prepares them for broadcasting over the radio.

They are combined in programs which will please a variety of tastes in books. From the first almost no fiction has been reviewed on the ground that fiction does not need to be pushed, while non-fiction often needs a word in its favor. On the first Wednesday in the month a review of the outstanding articles in the current magazines is given. These are selected by a committee of librarians and are prepared by the Franklin Square Agency.

It is perhaps needless to speak of the advantages of the staff book review meetings. For the younger members of the staff, especially, these meetings are invaluable. They are a part of their library education. Every young assistant who has any ambition to succeed in her career should read and have some knowledge of books other than fiction. While to most people the writing of a review is an irksome task, yet the mere fact that a review must be written not only to be read to the other members of the staff, but to be broadcasted over the radio makes for more intelligent reading and more careful reviewing. There has been a marked improvement in the reviews since the meetings were organized. Most of the members of the staff take some pride in preparing a review that is considered worthy of being broadcasted.

The response from the radio reviews is immediate. Often the books reviewed are called for both at the main library and at the branches the next day. Sometimes people come into the library with a list of books recently reviewed. Advance notice of the books to be reviewed is sent to the book stores in order that they may display them and be prepared for a demand for them. It is evident that the response is growing, for altho the Public Library of Cincinnati is always announced as responsible for the reviews, the reviewer is known by name to the radio audience and is constantly meeting people who speak of their interest in the book reviews and of the fact that they have been led to read interesting books that have not been brought to their attention in any other way. Library workers thruout this section of the country enjoy the reviews, and responses have been received from as far away as Tennessee. Old people, whose eyesight has become so dim that they are no longer able to read themselves, enjoy these talks about books. Invalids and shut-ins tune in regularly for the book reviews and are much disturbed when anything interferes. On one occasion the radio reviewer boarded a crowded street car and was greeted with a beaming smile by an entirely unknown man who offered his seat saying as he did so that he always tuned in for her radio reviews. One of the daily papers frequently mentions the radio reviews and comments upon them. This is one feature of the radio page.

When the time came to begin the issue of the library bulletin *The Guide Post*, the radio reviewer was selected to edit it as the two duties seemed to tie up easily and naturally. This proved to be the case and the editor's familiarity with the new books gave her an opportunity to suggest books suitable for reviewing over the radio.

The reviews are kept in a file in the editorial department and are frequently used by members of the staff as a basis for talks when asked by organizations to discuss recent books. They are also occasionally used in the same way by branch librarians when they are given space for book notes in the small suburban newspapers.

Editors of bulletins and magazines of various organizations frequently come to the editor for help. Both the radio reviews and the pages of *The Guide Post* are placed at their disposal.

When the campaign for a library bond issue was on, the radio was naturally turned to as a source of publicity. For three weeks, during the campaign, at the close of the book reviews all listeners who were residents of Hamilton County were urged to vote for the bond issue and the necessity for a new building was explained.

The broadcasting of the reviews appealed to members of the staff and several volunteered to do it. The voices of three were tested in order to have a substitute available in case of an emergency, but it has been thought wise to keep the broadcasting as far as possible in the hands of one person because a technique develops which must be observed carefully in order to make the broadcasting successful. Absolute promptness at the studio is essential. Arrival should be at least ten minutes before going on the air. Preparation should be thoro and exact, as every second counts. Everything should be in readiness to begin the minute the announcer has finished, and it is only common courtesy to stop when the scheduled time is up, to give the following program it allotted time.

The author and title of each book are mentioned at the beginnnig of the review and are repeated at the close. The radio reviewer neglected to repeat them once, and the next day received a reproachful note from a radio fan who had tuned in late and did not know what book had been reviewed. The announcer states that the reviews are given under the auspices of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County and the reviewer always announces at the close of her review that the books may be found on the shelves of the library.

Libraries existed long before printed books were thought of. They have kept pace with each new method of disseminating knowledge, so it is only fitting that they should embrace the radio as a new opportunity for service.

The New Free Library of Philadelphia

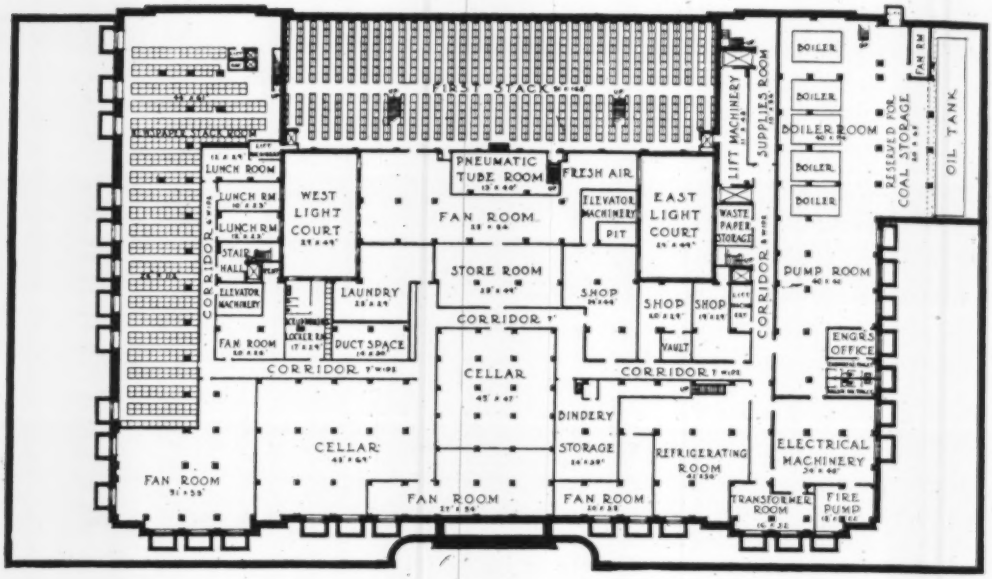
IN the presence of an enthusiastic gathering of more than 2,500 spectators the new seven-million dollar building of the Free Library of Philadelphia on the Parkway facing Logan Circle was formally dedicated and immediately afterward thrown open to the public for inspection at four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, June second. The circulation of books began the next day.

Ground was broken for the new building May 12, 1917, on a site containing over two acres, bounded by 19th, 20th, Vine and Wood Streets. The lot, which was secured at a cost of $214,585, measures approximately 385 feet in length and 219 feet in depth. The site is regarded as an eminently desirable one for the main building since it is protected on all four sides by streets, and is only five blocks from City Hall. The building measures 300 feet in length and 200 feet in depth and 100 feet high, with two interior courts measuring 48 feet by 68 feet, the base of granite and the walls of Indiana limestone. The main entrance, on the front, facing Logan Square, consists of three large doorways, approached by a broad flight of about a dozen steps. This is the main public entrance for readers. A staff entrance has been placed on the 19th Street side, slightly below grade, and on this side is also to be found the entrance to the shipping department. Entrances to the newspaper room and the children's room, also slightly below grade, are on the 20th Street side, or western end of the building.

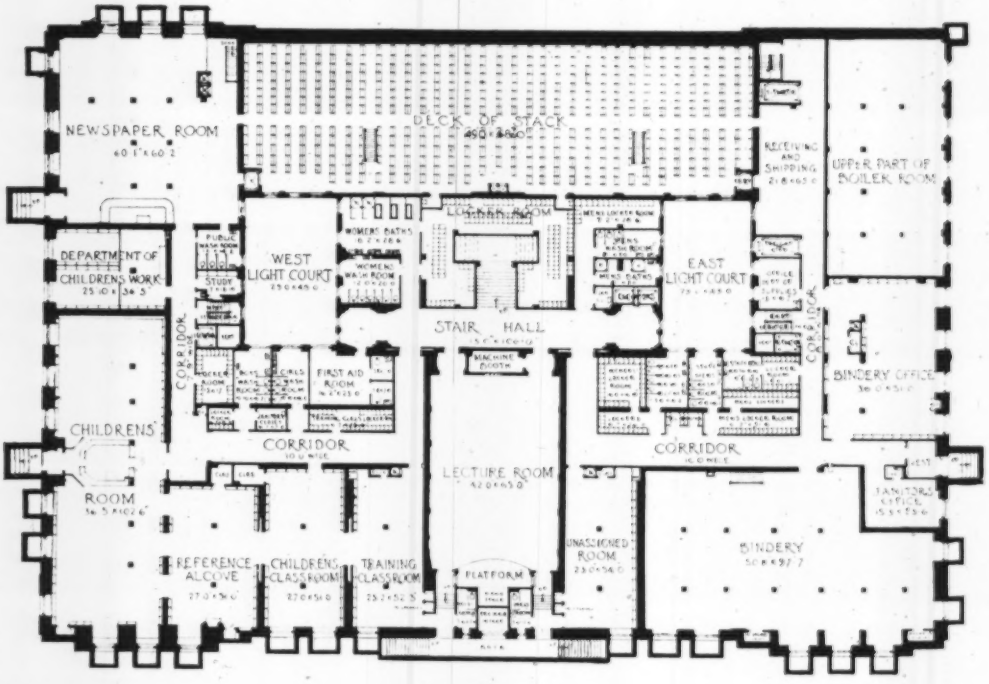
The basement is below the street level, but is lighted and ventilated by large areaways. It contains, in the center, the machinery for the transmission of books and for cleaning, as well as the power plant for the elevators, two of which, one for the public, and one for freight, run from this level to the roof. Engine rooms, boiler rooms and fuel oil tanks, as well as large cellars for the storage of supplies, are placed at this level.

The ground floor, entered slightly below grade from the east and west ends of the building, contains the newspaper room, lecture room, children's room, bindery, locker rooms, staff rooms, and emergency sick room, and the lower tiers of the bookstack. The stack, which begins about 25 feet below the level of the street, extends across the rear, or Wood Street, side of the building, 166 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and is six stories high. It has a capacity of upwards of one million volumes.

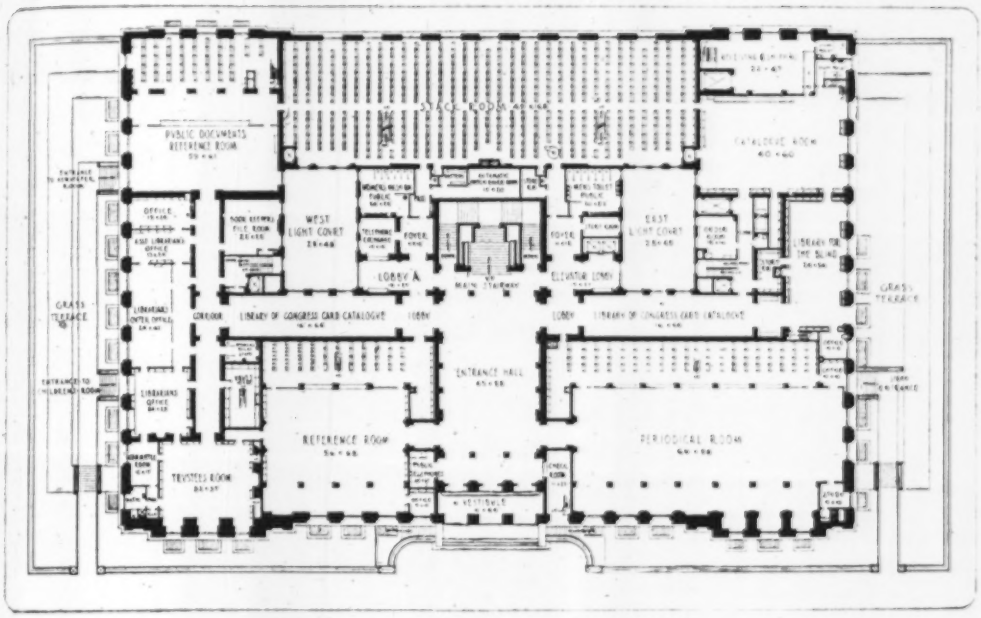
PLEASANTLY AND CENTRALLY SITUATED ON THE PARKWAY WITH ITS MAIN ENTRANCE BUT A FEW STEPS ABOVE THE STREET, THE LIBRARY OFFERS EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE PUBLIC TO ENTER



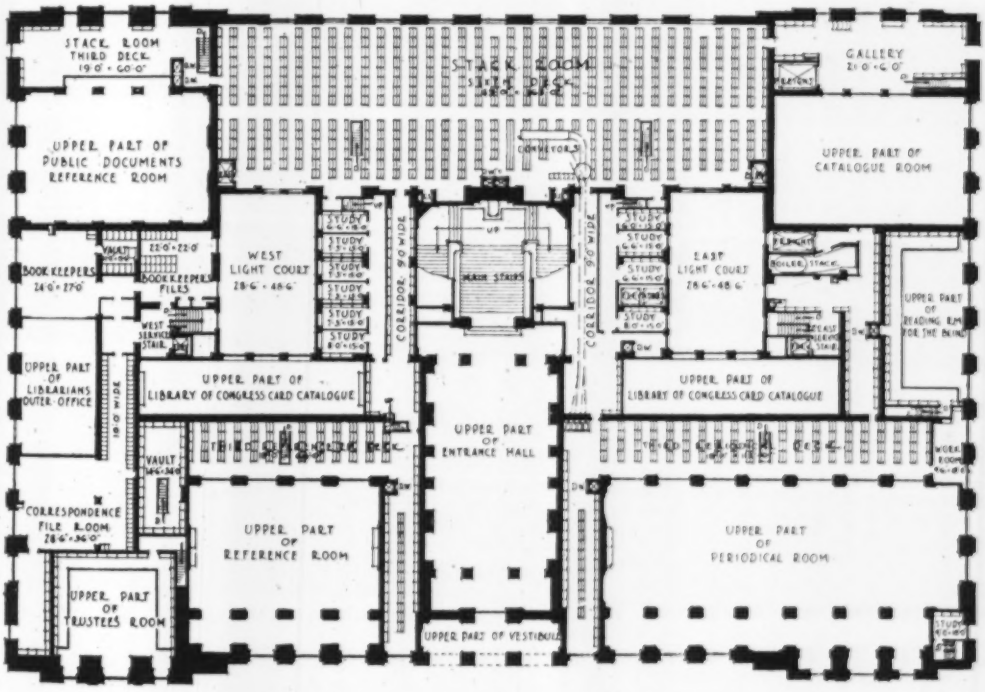
A WIDE AREA ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES AND TWO LIGHT COURTS SECURE FOR THE NEWSPAPER STACKS AND THE MECHANICAL PLANT ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR ADEQUATE LIGHT AND AIR



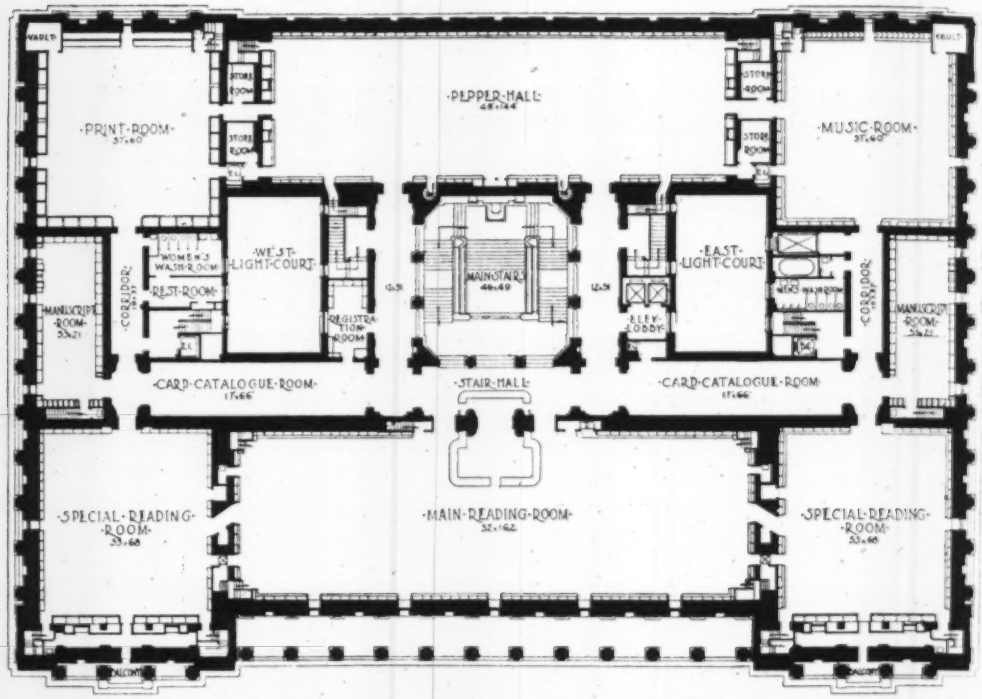
SEPARATE ENTRANCES ON THE WEST SIDE ADMIT READERS TO THE NEWSPAPER ROOM AND TO THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR. THE SIDES OF THE AREA ARE TERRACED AND PLANTED WITH GRASS MAKING THE OUTLOOK FROM THESE DEPARTMENTS NO LESS PLEASANT THAN THAT OF THE UPPER FLOORS



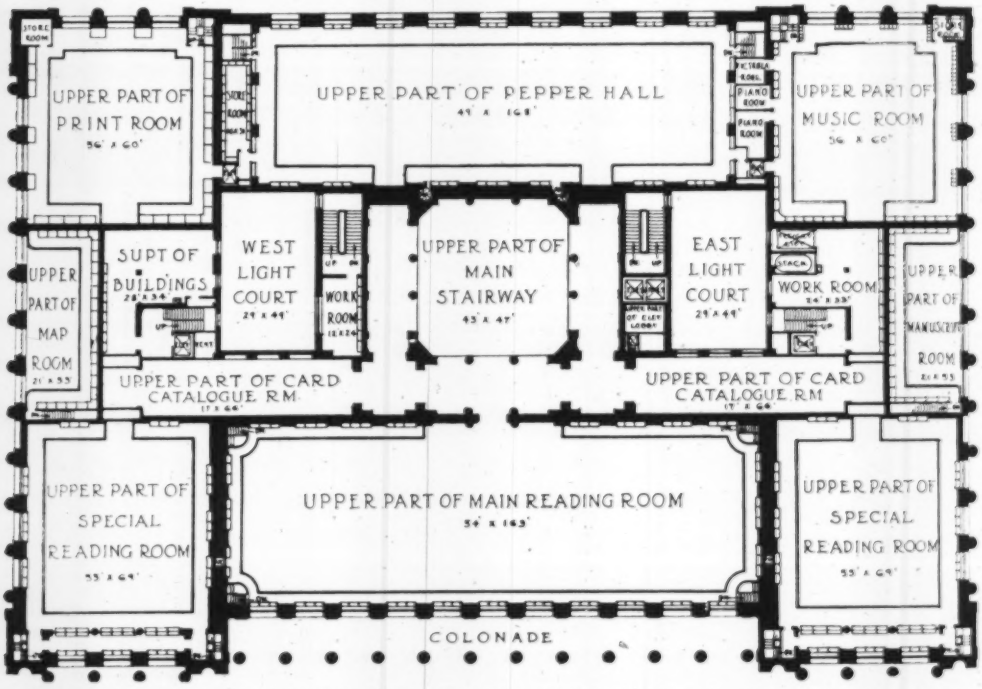
THE LOFTY ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR HOUSE THE DOCUMENTS, GENERAL REFERENCE, PERIODICALS AND CATALOGING DEPARTMENTS, THE TRUSTEES' ROOM AND THE LIBRARIANS' OFFICES, AND THE READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND


STACK ROOM THIRD DECK
GALLERY
UPPER PART OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS REFERENCE ROOM
UPPER PART OF CATALOGUE ROOM
BOOK KEEPERS
BOOK KEEPERS FILES
WEST LIGHT COURT
EAST LIGHT COURT
CORRIDOR 90' WIDE
UPPER PART OF LIBRARIANS OUTER OFFICE
UPPER PART OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD CATALOGUE
UPPER PART OF ENTRANCE HALL
CORRESPONDENCE FILE ROOM
UPPER PART OF REFERENCE ROOM
UPPER PART OF PERIODICAL ROOM
UPPER PART OF TRUSTEES ROOM
UPPER PART OF VESTIBULE

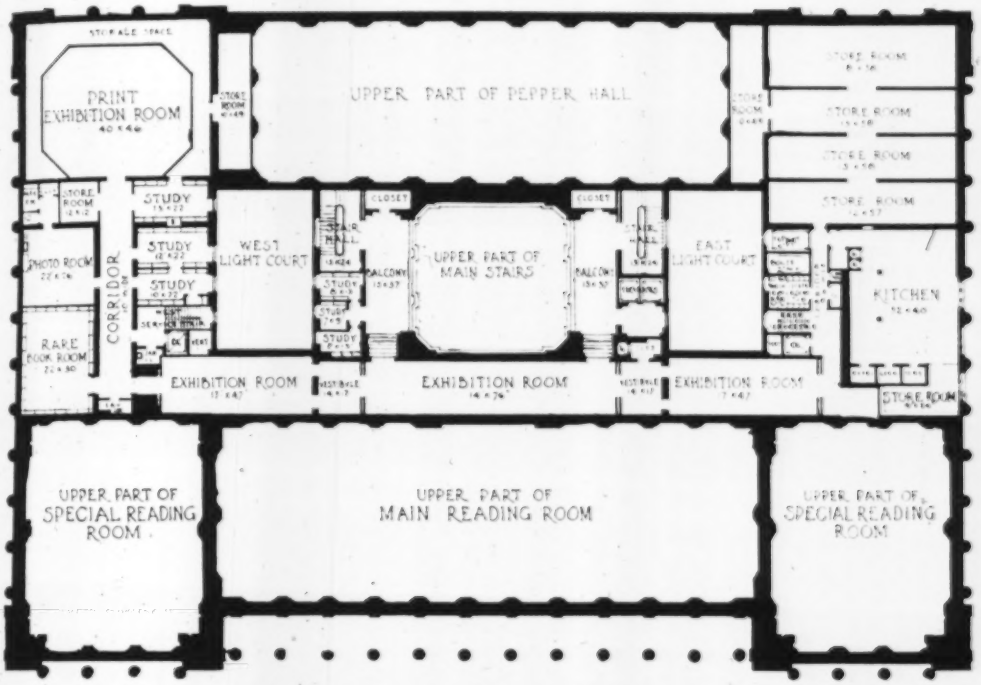
MOST OF THE PUBLIC ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE CARRIED UP INTO THE FIRST MEZZANINE FLOOR, PROVIDING STUDY SPACE IN THE UPPER PART OF THE STACKS. THERE IS A WORK ROOM IN THE GALLERY OF THE CATALOG ROOM



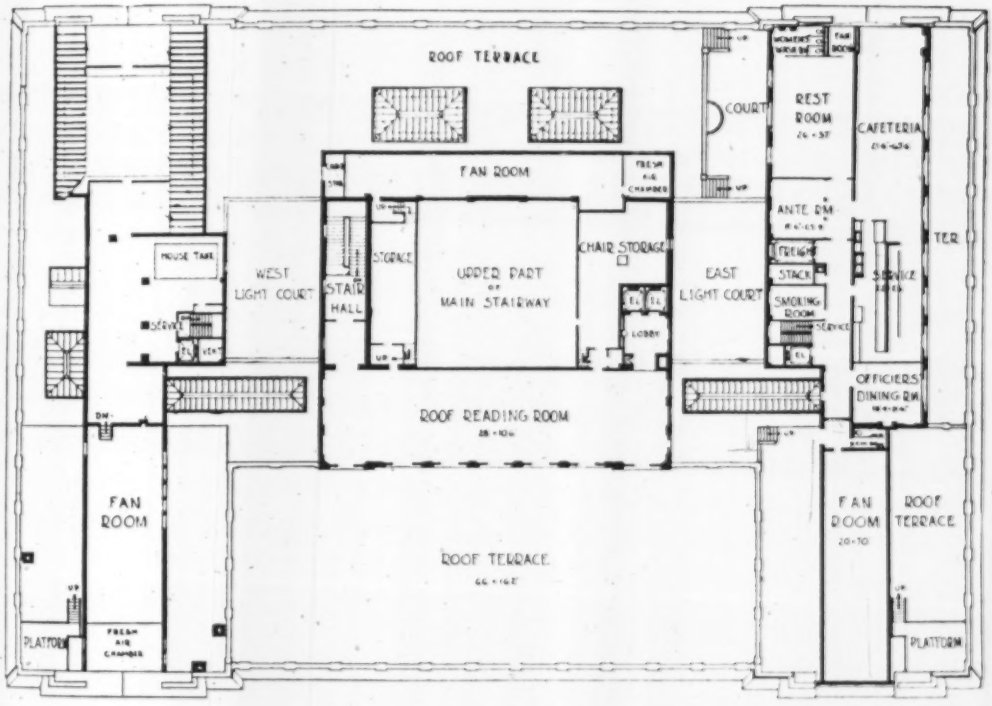
THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, CALLED HERE "MAIN READING ROOM," IS SITUATED ON THE PARKWAY SIDE. PEPPER HALL CONTAINS A LARGE COLLECTION FOR USE WITHIN THE BUILDING.


UPPER PART OF PRINT ROOM
UPPER PART OF PEPPER HALL
UPPER PART OF MUSIC ROOM
UPPER PART OF MAP ROOM
SUPT OF BUILDINGS
WEST LIGHT COURT
UPPER PART OF MAIN STAIRWAY
EAST LIGHT COURT
WORK ROOM
UPPER PART OF MANUSCRIPT ROOM
UPPER PART OF CARD CATALOGUE RM
UPPER PART OF CARD CATALOGUE RM
UPPER PART OF SPECIAL READING ROOM
UPPER PART OF MAIN READING ROOM
UPPER PART OF SPECIAL READING ROOM
COLONADE

THE MAIN READING ROOM, PEPPER HALL, AND TWO SPECIAL READING ROOMS HAVE ENTRANCES ON THE SECOND MAIN FLOOR BUT ARE CARRIED UP THRU THE SECOND MEZZANINE AND THIRD FLOORS. THE MAIN CARD CATALOG IS HERE

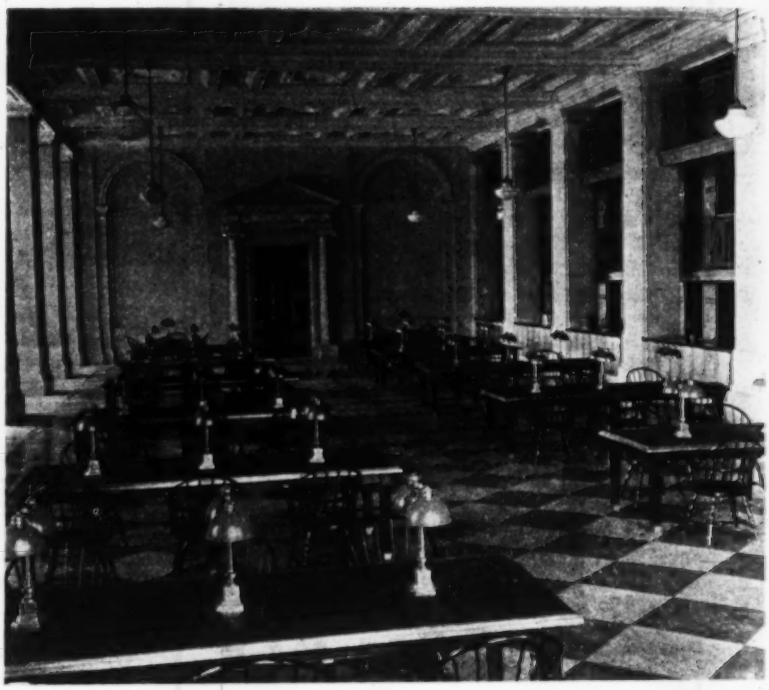


THE GALLERIES OF THE MAIN ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR RUN UP INTO THE THIRD FLOOR



A COVERED READING ROOM WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE AND AN EXTENSIVE OPEN TERRACE FOR THE PUBLIC OCCUPY MUCH OF THE ROOF SPACE.

The first floor, reached from the main entrance, facing Logan Square, contains on either side of the entrance hall the reference room and the periodical room, the first having a capacity of about 12,000 volumes, and the second of about 30,000 volumes. The department for the blind, and the public documents reference room and the cataloging room, the last two opening upon the bookstack, the telephone exchange, and executives offices, including filing rooms and the bookkeepers' rooms, occupy part of the space between the first and second floors.



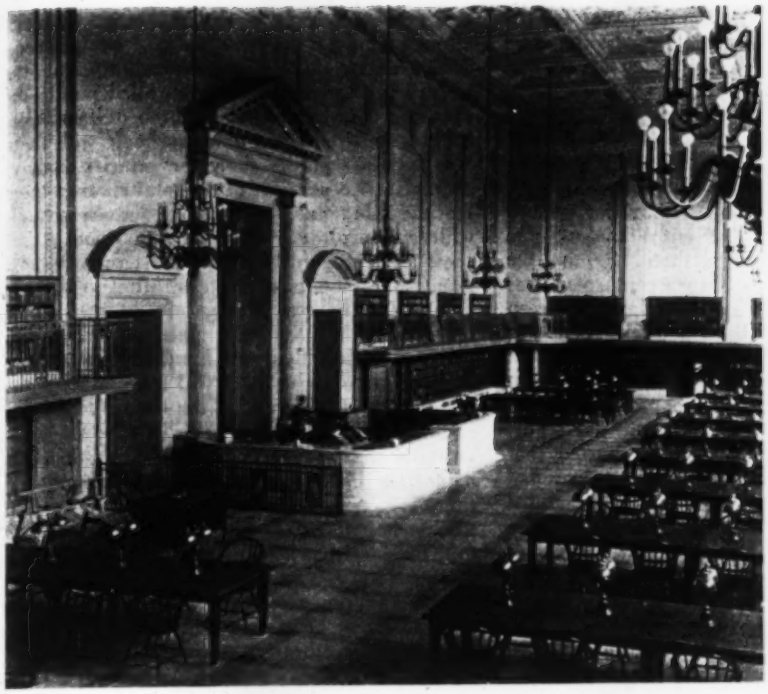
THE PERIODICALS ROOM IS IMMEDIATELY TO THE RIGHT OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE

The second, or main floor, contains the main reading room and circulating department, measuring 52 feet by 167 feet, facing Logan Square. This room, fifty feet high, is lighted in daytime by thirteen large windows overlooking the square. It has a book capacity for 25,000 volumes, with direct access to the shelves. Pepper Hall, a room of equal dimensions, facing north on Wood Street, of equal book capacity with direct access to the shelves, contains books for reference only. A music room, a map room, a print room and a manuscript room, occupy the remainder of this floor. A second mezzanine floor, containing individual study rooms and store-rooms occupies part of the space between the second and third floors.

Three large exhibition rooms or picture galleries, a rare-book room, a photographing room, and a kitchen and store-room for the staff are on the third floor. The roof, reached by stairs and elevators, has an open air reading room extending across nearly the whole of the front of the building and an enclosed roof reading room for winter use. A staff rest room and a staff lunch room occupy the Nineteenth Street end of the roof.

The aim thruout has been, says John Ashurst, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, to plan a library building which will be safe for the books, comfortable for the readers; large enough for future growth, economical to administer, and worthy of the city and of the people of Philadelphia. It is the first of a series of monumental buildings to be erected on the Parkway. Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick in his remarks at the dedication ceremonies recalled that the parkway was once called "Reyburn's Folly," but showed how the late Mayor John E. Reyburn's conception of a civic centre has been justified. The new Art Museum promises to be the finest in the world. Work has also been begun on the Rodin Museum, a gift to the city by the late Jules Mastbaum, to be constructed at Twenty-third Street and the Parkway. The Franklin Institute proposes to build on the block east of the new library a magnificent building to house the Institute, which will be a museum of science and industry, and the American Philosophical Society plans to conduct a drive for funds for a new building at 16th Street and the Parkway.

The idea of libraries which should "freely circulate among the people at large" was an American invention, devised by the great and original mind of Benjamin Franklin, said Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College, who presided at the dedication as president of the board of trustees. The key for the building was handed to Dr. Adler by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, chairman of the building committee and identified with the undertaking since 1911, and



THE MAIN READING ROOM AND CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT ARE ON THE SECOND MAIN FLOOR

Dr. Adler handed it in turn to Mr. Ashurst, whom he characterized as "a wise administrator and devoted public servant." Former Senator George Wharton Pepper recalled how Dr. William Pepper, forty years ago "dreamed the dream which is realized today," and how Dr. Pepper's urging of his wealthy kinsman, George S. Pepper, resulted in the Pepper legacy, which has proved the nucleus of the present great accumulation of books in the Free Library.

The Philadelphia Free Library System consists of the main library and twenty-nine branches, twenty-three of which occupy buildings erected from Andrew Carnegie's gift to the city of a million and a half dollars for thirty branch buildings. Fifteen of these buildings stand on sites given to the city by citizens of Philadelphia. The collections contain over 692,000 volumes in 65 different languages, and about 60,000 pamphlets. During 1926, the circulation of books for home use reached 4,099,977, including 1,614,631 books taken out by children. The Department for the Blind, which is operated in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, at 1305 Locust Street, circulated 34,538 books in raised letters, of which 18,905 were circulated in Philadelphia, 11,314 in Pennsylvania, and 4,329 in other states. Nearly four hundred persons are employed on the staff.

American Public and Normal School Libraries

AN almost complete lack of uniformity in organization, in administration, and even in purpose make an adequate survey of the school libraries of the United States extremely difficult, say the editors of the American Library Association's *Survey of Libraries in the United States*, in the fifth chapter of the third volume of the *Survey*, just published (Chicago, cl., 326p., $2.). Every conclusion drawn from the replies sent by the 1,107 schools in answer to the A. L. A. questionnaire is hedged about with qualifications and reservations. The libraries discussed in this chapter are exclusively libraries maintained and administered by public schools, primarily if not solely for the benefit of their pupils and teachers. School libraries which also serve the public at large are discussed elsewhere in the *Survey*. Statistics of libraries in normal schools and teachers' colleges are included in this chapter, altho, say the editors, they "ought, undoubtedly, to be separately studied."

Two questionnaires were sent out. The first was a one-page form, asking only for the most essential data of a semi-statistical nature; and the other a four-page form which asked for further information on some of the most important phases of organization and administration. Of the 1,107 schools answering the questionnaire 964 replied to Form No. One, and 143 to the more detailed form. From these two tabulations it may be stated with reasonable certainty that of all the public schools which maintain what they call libraries, probably less than half

make a definite appropriation each year for the library; that among the schools of less than 500 pupils the percentage is very much lower, and probably not more than 30 or 35 per cent; that among the larger schools, of 1,500 or more pupils, it rises to perhaps 75 or 80 per cent. The replies from normal schools and teachers' colleges indicate that practically the same conditions prevail in this field. Sixty per cent of the 152 public schools of enrollment of one hundred or less spent less than $100 on the library, and more than 83 per cent spent less than $200. Of schools with enrollment between 100 and 500, 481 in all, 38 per cent spent less than $100; two-thirds (66.5 per cent) spent less than $200, and only seven per cent spent more than $500. Twelve schools of the 215 with enrollment of 500 to 1,000 did not report on their expenditures, and nine reported that they did not know the amount. Five, included in the total, spent nothing. More than one-third (34.8 per cent) spent less than $200, and more than two-thirds (67.4 per cent) spent less than $500. In the 106 schools of enrollment of 1,000 to 1,500, two reported that they did not know the amount and two, included in the total, that they spent nothing. Nearly one-fourth (22.6 per cent) spent less than $200; exactly one-half spent less than $500; and approximately one-fifth (19.8 per cent) spent more than $1,000. Five schools of the 119 of enrollment of 1,500 or more reported that they did not know the amount and one that it spent nothing. The whole group may be divided roughly into thirds: 31.9 per cent spent less than $500; 32.9 per cent, between $500 and $1,000, and 35.2 per cent, more than $1,000.

Replies from the much smaller number of normal schools and teachers' colleges indicate a much higher average expenditure, as is shown by the following summaries: Of 26 schools with from 100 to 500 students, only six (23 per cent) report expenditures, in their last preceding year, of less than $500, and 11 (42 per cent) report more than $1,000. Of 29 schools answering, with an enrollment of from 500 to 1,000, only 11 (37 per cent) spent less than $1,000, and 14 (48 per cent) spent more than $1,500. Of 15 schools answering, with an enrollment of more than 1,000, only two spent less than $1,000; two spent between $1,000 and $2,000; and 11 (73 per cent) spent more than $2,000. In several of these, the expenditures were more than $5,000, and in one, as high as $8,000. The figures given above are exclusive of salaries, but in some cases probably include textbooks.

A tabulation of the replies from twenty-seven public school libraries, which seem reasonably exact, shows an average expenditure, for the library, of three-tenths of one per cent of the total school income. Only three of these libraries report as high as one per cent; the variation is from 1.8 per cent to .09 of one per cent. The average per capita expenditure for the library is 73 cents for each enrolled pupil; the range is from six cents to three dollars. Reports from twenty-one public schools with from 500 to 1,000 pupils show the salaries to have averaged 69.6 per cent of the total amount spent for the library; reports from sixteen schools with an enrollment between 1,000 and 1,500 show an average of 63.8 per cent; reports from twenty-five schools with an enrollment of more than 1,500, show an average of 72.7 per cent.

Of the public schools reporting, with an enrollment of less than one hundred pupils, none has a librarian who gives full time, or even the major part of her time, to the library. In most of these schools the position is held by a teacher (usually the teacher of English); in some students take charge of the library, at appointed times, in turn. Several reports state that a teacher is paid $100 or $200 a year, in addition to the regular teacher's salary, for taking charge of the library. Among thirteen replies to the second questionnaire, from public schools with an enrollment between 100 and 500, only four state that the librarian gives full time to this work. From the schools with an enrollment of more than 500, all but a very few state that full time is given by the librarian to the supervision and care of the library. Some, however, report that the care of the library is combined with supervision of the study hall, and several report that some time is occasionally given to advisory work in extra-curriculum activities. All the normal school and teachers' college libraries reporting are under the care of a full-time librarian.

A note on school library legislation which concludes the chapter states that the information gathered by the *Survey* indicates that the whole question of legislation and standards for school libraries is, in most states, in a rather chaotic but happily transitional stage, and that much further study of the subject is desirable.

British Government Publications

Mr. Angus Fletcher, director of the British Library of Information, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, asks readers of his article "His Majesty's Stationery Office," in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 1, to note (1) that Professor Marshall, not Professor Pigou, was the author of the work entitled *Memorandum on the Fiscal Policy of International Trade;* and (2) that *Hertslet's Commercial Treaties* will cease with vol. 31, and in future will be incorporated with the British and Foreign State Papers.

Library Publicity

An Address to the Pennsylvania Library Club, by Edwin S. Stackhouse, Trustee of the Bloomsburg (Pa.) Public Library, and President of the Trustees' Section of the Pennsylvania Library Association

PUBLICITY is an art, one might almost say a fine art, and when evoked in the interest of a noble unselfish purpose designed solely for the benefit of the other fellow, it becomes indeed an exalted service.

Publicity means "to open to common knowledge" and so our library publicity means to open to the common knowledge of all the people the beauties and the treasures on our shelves in such an attractive and enticing fashion as to give them a hunger and a thirst to have and to share and to absorb as much of that loveliness as they can.

In our publicity work we should be ambitious to shed abroad as far as we can the light, warmth and beneficent sunshine of a noble literature that shall weave itself into the minds of men, women and children to enrich the intellect, ennoble the soul and help them to a higher destiny. It is our duty to aid in as much as we can in the bringing back to our people the spiritual element in everyday life, to combat at every turn all those tendencies which cause the disintegration and degradation of fine spiritual qualities, tendencies which constitute a real moral menace. It is our privilege as well as our duty always to foster and promulgate thru the literature we offer the idea that the little narrow line of right is the only one to follow for safety and for happiness. For our purpose we might well study the problems and methods of the merchant in putting out his goods as an aid to the better understanding of our own problems. The merchant deals in things, in food for the stomach, raiment for the body and adornment for the home.

At first glance one might say that we also deal in things and that those things are books. But not so. Books are but the shell, the packing case, the paper and twine which carry the things in which we deal. We deal in ideas, in ideals, in spiritual values. We trade in thoughts, motives, ambitions and aspirations. We traffic in things of the mind and soul, the real entity, the ego, rather than of things of the body. Our business is with the real essence of life itself, the spark of divinity within us all, in contrast with the outer shell.

The problem of the merchant is comparatively simple. He plays upon appetites, tastes, harmonies of colors, cravings and satisfactions of the body. Our problem is not so easy, yet none the less real, and of vastly greater import. The danger is that because we do not see with the visible eye and realize with an understanding and sympathetic heart the consuming needs of the minds and souls of men, women, and children, we may fall far short of rendering the full measure of fine service within our grasp.

We should copy from the merchant all those little clever psychological reactions which he uses in the presentation and display of his wares. A clean, well arranged store, attractive windows, harmony of color scheme, good lighting, artistic display of goods, capable and tactful clerks all draw and hold trade. But above all every good merchant knows that it is in the quality and fitness of his merchandise itself that his first and best advertising must consist.

These lacking, all his efforts at publicity are more or less wasted for there is nothing substantial to hold his patrons. He also learns always to lead his patrons from a lower to a higher quality of goods, for in this he increases their satisfactions and his own profits, and builds more firmly his business.

And so, as we tear a leaf from the merchant's diary, we should copy all those little artifices which tend to make our buildings and service attractive. Convenience, good lighting, harmonious effects, the arrangements and displays of books, intelligent, interested and courteous service, all these are publicity influences of the highest order and their effects have always been noted whenever tried. In Bloomsburg our circulation immediately rose about fifty per cent on moving into the new library and this is only typical of a general rule. Again adapting the methods of the good merchant, we should never forget that the high quality of our wares, and the rule of always leading patrons up, as rapidly as possible, to higher and better qualities are after all the truest and best methods of constructive publicity.

The merchant understands the value of cumulative advertising, of constantly and continuously keeping his name and his goods before the public, of implanting in them the habit of visiting his store, of saturating their thought and their conversation with the idea that he has the best store, the highest grade goods which he

sells at the most reasonable prices, and that his treatment and service are the best in town. A generation ago the country was amazed at the immense newspaper space taken up by the leading merchants in the large cities, but as we contemplate the big establishments and the great fortunes these methods have built, we concede their wisdom.

There are two things to consider in our publicity, objective and method. That is, what things do we want to accomplish and how can we best accomplish them. In general, I should say that the soul of our ambitions should be to help each and every person in our community into a better and a nobler way of life; and the background of our desires is to make every resource of our libraries—building, service and books—furnish the maximum of efficiency towards the realization of that ambition.

We cannot help a person until we can awaken his interest, and therein lies the kernel of the art of publicity. How to interest every man, woman and child in the town in what you have to offer them, that is the problem, and every merchant, every barker in front of a show, every trader in every land, as well as we ourselves, are deep students of that problem. The advertising of merchants, the beating of tom-toms, the waving of arms, the contests of athletes are, under different conditions, answers to that problem.

For us the question is what is the best answer to that problem in our own community, and in the correct solution of that lies the true and subtle art of publicity. Methods that suit your community might not succeed in ours, and methods successful in ours might fall flat in yours. It is in originating and executing such methods as the psychology of the situation demand that the art of the librarian and her helpers is revealed.

The careful observance of book week, work with children, story telling, organizing parades, sponsoring plays, poster campaigns, and every sort of community activity centering in and glorifying the library have been used in many places with success.

The highest grade of publicity is always found in the local newspapers, and the art of the librarian is never better illustrated than by the way she maintains contact with the local papers in securing the largest possible free space and in the way she utilizes it. Monthly and annual reports and lists of new books should, of course, always go into the local papers, but the art of the librarian should go far beyond this, and the sympathetic benevolence of the local editor, whose generosity and vision are usually of the highest order, can be counted on for all the space that can be well used, and more than is often cultivated. Little personal library notes, such as changes of personnel, changes in arrangements, a new picture added, a visit from a distant friend and a whole host of little gossipy news items regarding the library constantly circulated will be found to be of the highest value.

One good way is to arrange with the local editor for a certain space each week and to see that it is always filled with snappy material. All this requires thought and time and effort, but it pays big dividends, and the librarian who can with skill and persistency realize all the possibilities of this resource can exclaim with a certain poet: "A blessing on the printer's art."

Again taking a leaf from the merchant, we observe what a very large share of his advertising is taken up with bargain sales and bargain counters of various stocks to prevent carrying over into another season. Now here is where we may learn a wholesome lesson, for every library is loaded with old books of the highest quality, and better than most of the new ones coming fresh from the presses, which seem to have lost their interest because they are old and out of date and so forgotten, tho they have stood the test of time. Why should not the librarian maintain a bargain counter of good old books, changing it from time to time, as well as of the newest books? She could also have various cultured persons in the town prepare brief reviews of good old books for insertion in her column in the local press. Let the librarian and her assistants make a list of old books to be pushed, and like the merchant, put them again into circulation. There is an unlimited field in this direction and I would suggest that you take just one old book of high quality, review its contents and try as an experiment to see how many times you can put it out in a certain period.

Bulletin boards should be maintained in both the children's and adults' sections with catchy and intriguing notices of good old books, changed from time to time. Let the new books take care of themselves until they become old and infirm.

Play constantly on the minds of your patrons where you have continuous contact, first to help them where you can, and secondly to bring in thru them new friends and patrons to the library, for each patron has friends who can easily be influenced towards good reading habits, but who would be beyond your influence. Methods for doing this must be largely left to the tact, ingenuity and persistency of the staff of which the librarian must be leader, suggesting and directing the way. Thru children influence parents and vice versa. Thru the girls influence boys and vice versa. Thru brothers and sisters influence younger members in the family. Thru all influence relatives, friends, associates and

neighbors. Some thought and many trials and experiments in this direction will open up an almost undiscovered country of achievement, and guide the way to a higher and better usefulness. Inexpensive bookmarks containing graceful sentiments encouraging to good reading could be put in all books and renewed when missing. No concern need be felt when they are lost; they are doing duty elsewhere. Printed slips could be put in books or handed direct to patrons requesting names of those who should, but are not, using the library. Cards could be sent to new families and new residents inviting them to become patrons of the library and temporary residents of our towns should be encouraged to read our books, at a time when they most need the solace and help of a good book. A host of other little ways will suggest themselves to the alert librarian for helping old patrons and for making contact with new ones. The feeling that the library is busy enough and needs no more patrons is just as absurd as that of a merchant who should say: "I have enough business and will seek no more." We never stand still, and must continuously advance or retrograde. The spirit and passion of our service is "the greatest good to the greatest number," and we must put a lot of zeal and devotion as well as hard work and enthusiasm in furthering our ambitious designs. The highest art of publicity is always attained by rendering the best service, so that all the various ways of rendering service to the community enter into the librarian's art Here are a few suggestions: gather together in one place, properly advertising it, all the books on gardens, flowers, and gardening in the early springtime, the same for books on travel as summer approaches, on games, parties and plays towards fall, and holiday books as the season approaches. Where possible carry books that will appeal particularly to the leading fraternal organization, churches, clubs, schools, industries. Ask the leaders in each for suggestions, and buy books that will help them and their employees. Make the use of the library available to hospital patients. Study your constituents, their likes, their needs, their environments, and buy books that will help them most. Carry special sections of books, where practical, such as for Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Develop in the librarian and her assistants the subtle art of suggestion of reading matter, of constantly yet tactfully advertising to patrons the better and finer books, the good old books, the good slow movers, the more serious and helpful books. As we touch ever so lightly the inner recesses of another and bring out most beautiful harmonies of the soul, we shall learn to appreciate more fully the delicate instrument of service in our hands and carry with us as never before a satisfying contentment in our work.

We should make close contact with the pupils of our town schools and give them a careful supervision and attention. Children should be taught how to use the library, to familiarize themselves with reference books, card indexes, the current magazines, the magazine and other indexes, and the general broad scope of material which these open up to them. Here is concrete, definite work among the public school children, which could probably better be done by talks by the librarian to groups of students under arrangement with the school heads. To open up to young people a working knowledge of how to use the library to the best advantage instead of drifting aimlessly among the books, will make for it life-long friends and enhance its service to the community for all time. If to this could be added guidance thru suggestive talks from time to time as to the best and safest books the small town library will be doing in a fair way what the cities are paying large salaries to have done by a director of reading.

We must not forget that when the pupil graduates from the town schools or the college he does not graduate from the public library. Only death or infirmity can sever him from the love of good books which you, the librarian, and the teacher have inspired in him in youth. Happy service! The library is and should be a home for its patrons, especially for the young people of the community, and they should be made to feel at home there, and to cultivate and carry with them always a familiar friendship with good books.

In a recent number of *Adult Education and the Library* of the American Library Association is this note by the editor: "The very life of the public library is the *personal service* given to the people. If that is high-minded rather than automatic, considerate rather than dictatorial, then the right spirit of mutual exchange prevails," and the librarian of Detroit in speaking of the recent appointment of Mr. Barras to the enticing adventure of directing the reading of the people of that great city says: "We desire to enlarge the circle of those who read in order to think a little more clearly and more bravely, to acquire knowledge in order to have a deeper understanding."

It naturally devolves upon the librarian in most libraries to originate and execute such methods of publicity as are used but in every instance the trustees for their part should maintain an intelligent and sympathetic interest, and should aid the librarian by suggestion and assistance wherever possible in this work. All this work of publicity takes careful, concentrated thought and effort and of course a corre-

sponding amount of time, and the difficulty is that the librarian's time is usually taken up with things of lesser importance which could be done by others. How fine it would be if all our trustees could be brought to understand the advantages of continuous high grade publicity on the part of the librarian and arrange that she had all the needed time to make and carry out effective plans to this end.

As a matter of fact her publicity work naturally weaves itself into the entire management of the library so that the two cannot be separated. It involves all the contacts and all the activities of the librarian and her assistants and the library itself in such fashion that the life and conduct and activity of the library as it reaches out into all the various byways of the community becomes its own publicity agent for good or for ill, or for neither.

I have not spoken of the relationship between publicity and the financial problem. There is a rule of life that merit in the long run always wins, and so we need not worry so much about the material side of our problem, but rather concern ourselves as to the quality of service we render, with faith in the assurance that if we shall make our library a real force and an uplift in the community, the community will see that it is properly sustained.

I believe that in all our work as librarians, assistants and as trustees we should always keep before us the ideals of the highest public service, not forgetting the exalted quality of that service and the importance of that service to all the people. Then may we feel:—

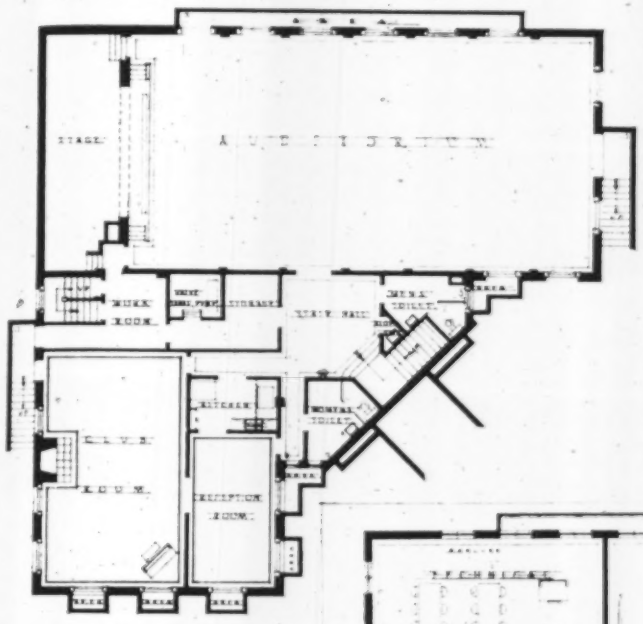
O books, ye monuments of mind, concrete wisdom of the wisest;
Sweet solaces of daily life, proofs and results of immortality;
Trees yielding all fruits, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations:
Groves of knowledge, where all may eat, nor fear a flaming sword;
Gentle comrades, kind advisers; friends, comforts, treasures,
Helps, governments, diversities of tongues; who can weigh your worth?

A Successful Town Library at Klamath Falls, Ore.

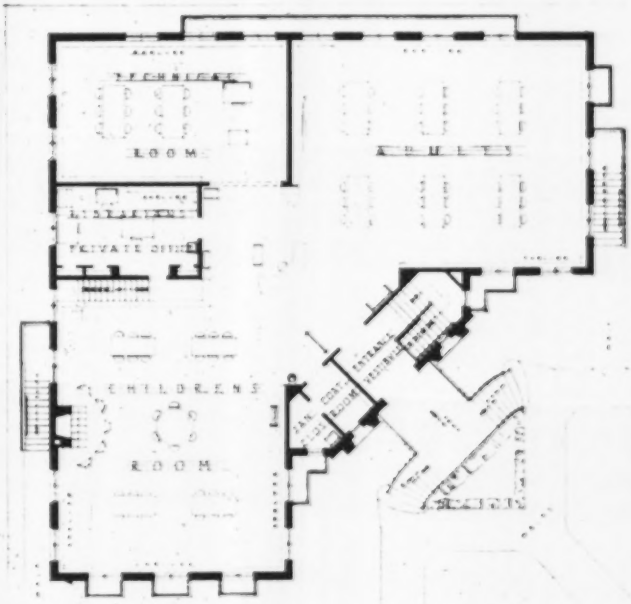
KLAMATH FALLS, Oregon, is a thriving town of about seven thousand inhabitants situated in the plateau region east of the Cascade Mountains, and a few miles from the Northern California border. It is a center for a thriving lumber trade in western yellow pine, and situated as it is on Klamath Lake, is a wonderful hunting and fishing resort. Until the Southern Pacific completed the Natron Cut-off, or Cascade line, it was necessary for a person from Oregon to go to Weed, California, in order to get a branch train to this frontier town. The memory of the pioneer West is still retained, as the Klamath Indian Reservation and the cattle ranges are only just beyond the city limits, and the town throngs with the picturesque and quaintly garbed Westerners.

A bequest by a public spirited citizen pro-

AN L-SHAPED PLAN, BUFF BRICK AND STONE, AND LEADED GLASS WINDOWS WERE CHOSEN FOR THE KLAMATH FALLS LIBRARY



BASEMENT



MAIN FLOOR

vided the Library its present site, a very choice corner, and quite close to the business district. An issue of $50,000 in bonds was voted for a library and equipment, an architect employed, and the building has recently been occupied.

The library building faces a corner and is L-shaped with both wings equal. The exterior is of a warm colored buff brick, trimmed with lighter colored buff cast stone. A winding entrance stairway is provided with an ornamental wrought iron rail. Separate entrances are provided for the Women's Club Room, the library work room and the public auditorium, all of which are in the basement story. These rooms are adequately lighted by high basement windows; they are finished in ivory and gray, the women's rooms being tastefully decorated, and equipped with cooking equipment, toilet facilities, etc.

The main floor, raised well from the ground, contains the adults' and children's rooms in the wings of the building and a technical room at the meeting of the wings, enabling supervision by one attendant. The walls are cream, except at the back of the book-cases where they are printed in several tone oil work of darker color. The furniture, face of all book-cases, and trim, are finished in oak.

A fireplace in the children's room is a feature enabling a small gathering of children in home-like fashion. Picture tiles are provided in the over-mantel of the fireplace. Fireplaces seem to be of little direct utility in such a building, but are of considerable interest and are usually demanded by library boards.

An upstairs work room and librarian's room, with usual facilities, are provided. The leaded glass windows provide ample light thruout the second floor. The floors are laid with linoleum. Heat is from steam provided by the city municipal plant.

The costs of the building are as follows: Building, $43,000.00; architects' fees, $2,550; equipment, miscellaneous expenses, $4,000; future landscaping, $450; total, $50,000. Cost per cubic foot (building only), 31 cents.

Mr. Charles N. Coseboom, of Klamath Falls, was local associate in charge of construction.

HAROLD D. MARSH, *Architect,*
Portland, Oregon.

The Toronto Conference promises to be one of the best attended, the advance registration last week being over seventeen hundred.

The Libraries of British Columbia

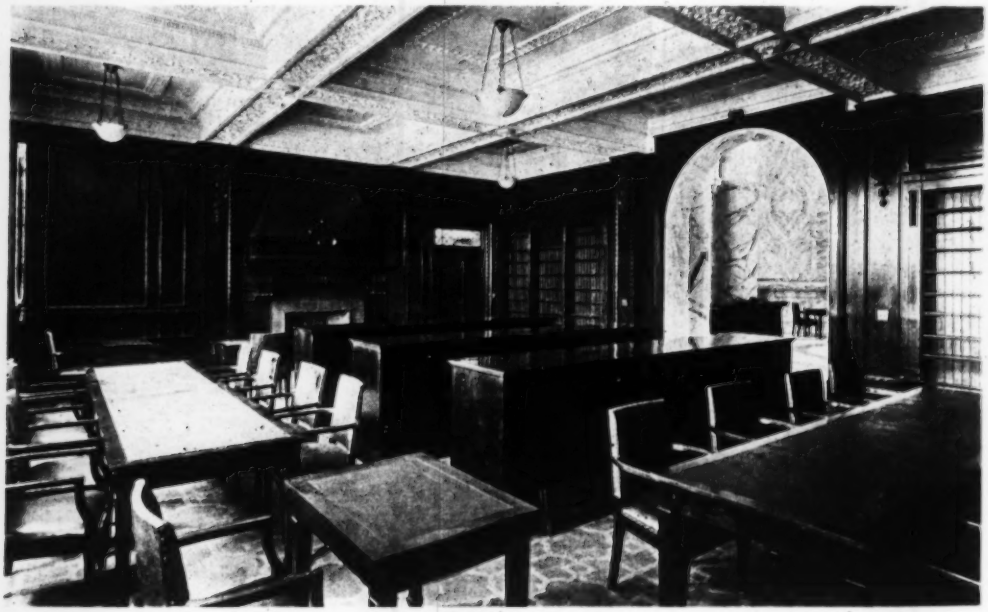
By JOHN RIDINGTON

Librarian of the University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C.

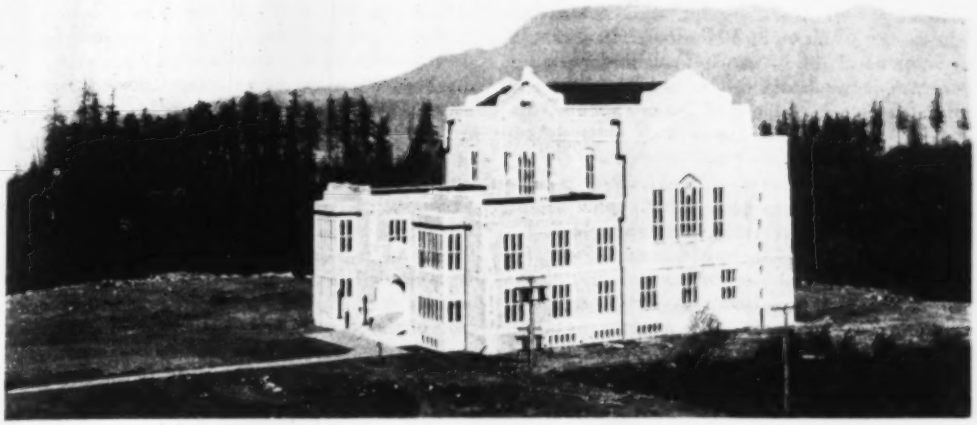
THE forthcoming A.L.A. Conference at Toronto has stimulated interest in the library development of Canada. This development cannot be set forth in any single article of reasonable length, any more than could that of the United States. The Dominion is larger than the Republic by the area of the latter's five biggest states—Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona. Its three and three-quarter millions of square miles fall into five natural divisions, the Maritimes (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), and the Pacific Province of British Columbia.

A review of Canadian library conditions must correspond with these geographical and economic divisions. Only one of these will be dealt with in this article—library development in the Pacific Province of British Columbia.

British Columbia is a province of magnificent distances, of vast and varied natural wealth, of wonderful scenic beauty and of sparse population. It has an area almost as great as that of the two largest states in the Union. It is as big as fourteen northern states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut. The airline from its southwest to its northwest boundary is 1200 miles in length—further than from Boston to St. Louis, or from Chicago to New Orleans. The above-named states have a joint population of about 55,000,000, whereas the Pacific province has but 650,000—less than one-eightieth of that number. If the residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul, or of Pittsburgh were distributed over the fourteen states mentioned, a fair idea of the conditions would be obtained. The greater part of this population is in the extreme southwest corner of the province—in the city of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, on the farms along the lower valley of the Fraser, and of beautiful Vancouver Island. In other parts of this huge area the population averages about three to every two square miles, and this includes the population of a dozen little interior cities, such as Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton, and Fort George.



REFERENCE ROOM IN THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY AT VICTORIA



FIRST UNIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY AT VANCOUVER

The Province is traversed from north to south by three great mountain ranges—the Coast range, the Selkirks and the Rockies. Many of the valleys are filled with beautiful lakes—as the Arrow, Kootenay and Okanagan, and the benches above these are famous for their fruit. Fishing, mining and lumbering are the great industries; gold, silver, copper, lead and coal; cedar, fir, spruce; salmon and halibut; all contribute to the provincial wealth. Only one-tenth of the land of the province is suitable for agriculture, and only one per cent is under cultivation.

Due to its physical characteristics, intercommunication is difficult. Two railways penetrate the mountains, and a vigorous program of road building—very costly, owing to the physical conditions—is now in progress. But it will be a few years yet before any one can drive a car from Vancouver to Calgary without a detour into the neighboring state of Washington. Steamers ply on the inland lakes, and up and

VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

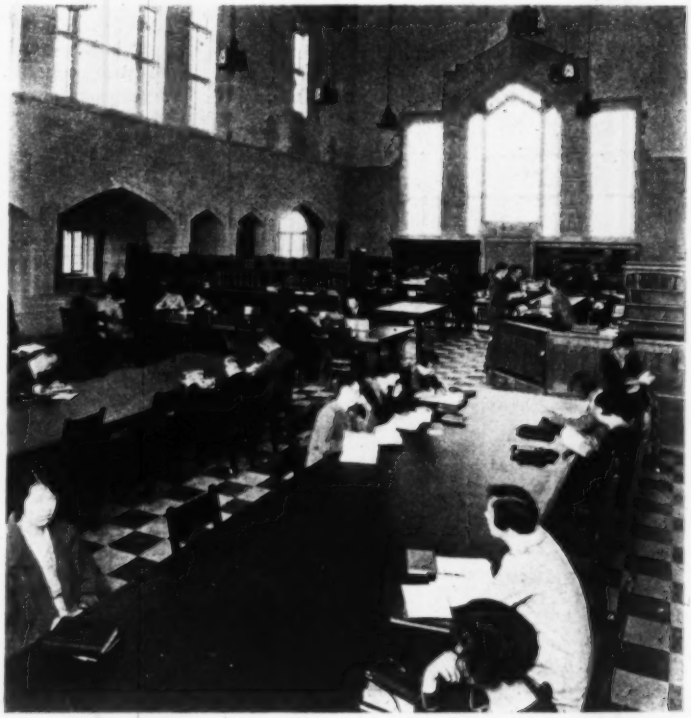
down the Pacific Coast, but in scores of lumber camps and canneries the motor boat, and not the automobile, is the universal means of travel.

About one-tenth of the population is Oriental —Japanese, Chinese, and Hindoos. In the mining sections of the interior—Trail and Fernie—there are many Italians, Czechs, Austrians and Poles. The coal miners of Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, include many Italians and Belgians, while the lumber camp population is very largely Scandinavian. The Chinese almost monopolize the truck garden business near the cities, while, until recently, the Japanese had a strangle-hold on the salmon fishing.

While these racial elements are present in the population, the population is overwhelmingly Anglo-Saxon. A large proportion are representative of the leisured and cultured classes of England—men and women possessing some private means, attracted to the Province by its climate and beauty. A large proportion of the people living in the city of Victoria, on the farms of Vancouver Island and the orchards of the Okanagan, are of this type—men educated in the great English schools, aristocratic in temperament and training, who subscribe to the *Morning Post*, and get their books from Mudie's and the Times Book Club.

This necessarily incomplete sketch of the physical and social conditions of the Pacific Province gives some idea of the background against which British Columbia's library activities must be set. It may be premised, as a general statement, that library development is decades behind that of the more progressive states. The public sentiment that would compel municipal or governmental action has until recently been almost entirely lacking. The pioneers in undeveloped districts were more interested in securing roads and bridges than books. In the cities, the library is the Cinderella of the municipal family, and library boards have to beg from city councils for utterly inadequate grants, pitiful by comparison with sums cheerfully voted for cement sidewalks or fire brigades. Professionally trained librarians were not, until recently, considered necessary. Appointments to the staffs were sometimes made the means of paying the personal or political obligation of mayors or municipal councillors, or were thinly disguised refuges for the aged and indigent. There were but three public libraries in the whole Province —at Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. All three were housed in buildings erected thru the generosity of the patron saint of libraries in America—Andrew Carnegie. That at Vancouver is almost the exact negation of all that is excellent in library design. It was erected about twenty years ago when the city and suburbs had but one-third of its present population of 160,000, and in consequence its acknowledged defects of design are aggravated. Its third floor is wholly given up the interesting museum collection of the local Arts and Historical Society, and is likewise terribly congested. In recent years there has been a good deal of discussion as to its removal to larger quarters, but until the erection of the buildings on the much-talked-of new civic centre, nobody can suggest a place in which it might be installed, and so afford some slight measure of relief to the public library.

The building at Victoria, tho now also too small because of the city's growth, was planned with a view to the work to be done therein, and is architecturally attractive. The New Westminster library is much smaller than either, be-



MAIN READING ROOM IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

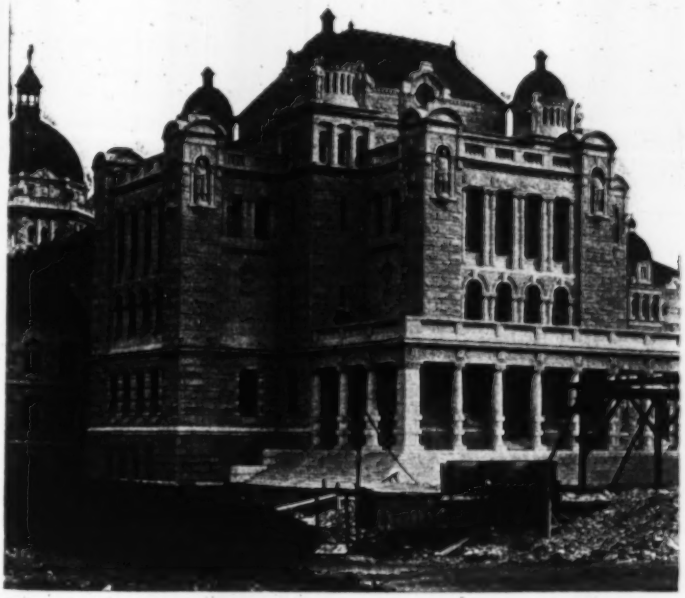
ing of the central-entrance one-story village type. It has been, and to a certain extent still is, the victim at once of municipal interference and neglect. Its funds are inadequate to buy the necessary books to maintain public interest, tho in recent years there has been a steadily growing movement to put the library on a par with other branches of municipal service.

Thruout the rest of the province, general public library service is given by "library associations." These were organized under the Public Libraries Act of 1919. Of these there are, at the present time, twenty-three. Two years after the passing of the Act, fifteen associations had been organized, but in the next five years only nine were created. Of these two have become defunct, while some others are in a languishing and moribund condition. Six of these associations report a membership of fifty or fewer, and the recent reports show the discouraging condition that the older associations are the weakest in membership and activity.

The income of library associations is chiefly derived from membership fees, supplemented by a Government grant in aid, paid thru the Library Commission, and based upon the local purchase of books of the non-fiction type. Sometimes the city council makes a small grant of one or two hundred dollars, but tag days, concerts and picnics have to be relied upon to eke out the funds. The average contribution by members of these library associations works out at between two or three dollars. The average circulation of the library associations, as at present functioning, is about forty volumes per member per annum. The average cost works out at about twenty cents per loan.

Library activities in British Columbia are under the general control of a Library Commission of three persons, appointed under the Public Libraries Act. When the original appointees' term of office had expired, no new appointments were made until last December. The new Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. Norman Black, has set vigorously to work, and in less than six months has initiated a vigorous program of activity. The most important of these is a survey of the library conditions thruout the province.

This is being undertaken with the co-operation of the British Columbia Library Association, and six librarians of the principal libraries are actively co-operating with the Commission and its work. Teachers' organizations thruout the province are likewise giving enthusiastic and valued help. It is hoped that the work will be concluded during the present summer, and in time for the report to be in the hands of the members of the legislature in the coming winter session. As a result of the information thus made available, it is hoped that a widespread public interest will be aroused and that definite improvements can be made in various aspects of local and province-wide library service.



THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY AT VICTORIA

Among the clearly-seen possibilities of the future is the development of the system of provincial travelling libraries. This work is carried on from the Provincial Library of Victoria and is in charge of Mr. Herbert Killam, who also acts as Secretary to the Library Commission. Among the practical certainties in library development in the near future will be a considerable expansion of this work, the value of which in remote and lonely little settlements cannot be overestimated. Two hundred and seventy-eight travelling libraries were sent out last year for use at 220 stations, and 12,644 borrowers were recorded, tho these figures give no idea of the actual

use of the books, for many of them are read many times under the name of one borrower. The recorded circulation for last year was as follows:

Adult fiction	43,658
Adult non-fiction	15,306
Juvenile	18,192
Total	77,156

The travelling library system includes about 34,000 volumes, and in addition, an open shelf collection of nearly 6,000 volumes of non-fiction.

In British Columbia there are at least 350,000 rural citizens. In the travelling libraries with their 40,000 books, an annual book fund of $4,000 is obviously unable to meet the need.

There are six municipal libraries: Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and Nelson. They serve an aggregate population of almost 200,000, of whom 56,000 are registered as borrowers. Their total income is about $101,000, and their united book collection is about 135,000 volumes. The proportion of fiction to non-fiction loans is about four to one.

The local educational authorities of the province have done little or nothing towards placing libraries in the schools of British Columbia. The Provincial Government gives a dollar-for-dollar grant up to $50 per school district to supplement such school libraries as are installed, but advantage was taken of this legislation to the extent of less than $3,000 last year, which is sufficient indication of the general indifference of local school boards in this matter. In some of the schools teachers have secured funds by concerts and entertainments for this purpose, and the local parent teachers' associations have, in some parts of the Province, done a good deal in this direction .

In closing this necessarily hurried review of the library system and service of British Columbia, two libraries of special types demand at least brief mention. The first is that of the Provincial Legislature, in charge of Mr. John Hosie, Provincial Librarian. In addition to a collection of basic works of reference, and a fairly extensive and well-arranged collection of public documents, the Legislative Library at Victoria possesses one of the finest collections of Northwest Americana to be found anywhere. This was brought together principally during the incumbency of the late E. O. S. Schofield, Provincial Librarian.

The remaining library that should receive mention in this brief review is that of the University of British Columbia. This is housed in an excellent granite building of Tudor-Gothic design that cost over half a million. The book collection numbers 65,000 and about 10,000 pamphlets, and is valued at $175,000. Expenditure on book purchases for 1926 amounted to almost $15,000. In addition to the teaching staff and the 1,600 students of the University, the Library gives service to between five and six hundred men and women not connected with the institution. The building is designed on the unit system, and is capable of almost indefinite expansion, the unit already erected being the first of thirteen that will form part of the completed plan. The stack units can be developed to accommodate over two million volumes.

The Paris Library School

THE Paris Library School is becoming an international library school, based upon American practice. Applications have been received from twenty-one countries, and this year the thirty students come from nine different countries. Seventeen nationalities have been represented in the classes during three years, and the graduates are serving as librarians or assistants in Jerusalem, Brussels, Rome, Prague, Oslo, Stockholm, Constantinople, and in many cities and towns of France. They are in public, university, state, and special libraries and in the libraries of international agencies.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's grant of $37,500 for the maintenance of the school during its third year will be exhausted in July. It is hoped that some man or woman, or some small group of men and women, will be glad to provide funds to carry on for two years more this interesting experiment in international co-operation.

Opportunities

Young man, trained and experienced librarian, wishes change of position. G.P.X.12

Trained woman librarian of ten years' experience in public library wants a change. Prefers public library in north or west. Available July 1. C. F. 12.

Librarian wishes to change position. University and library school graduate (B.L.S. two-year course) with special, university departmental and college library experience. Location preferred: Southeastern Michigan. Position: Librarian in smaller, or department head (preferably reference) in large library; willing to devote some time to catalog department. Y. L. 12.

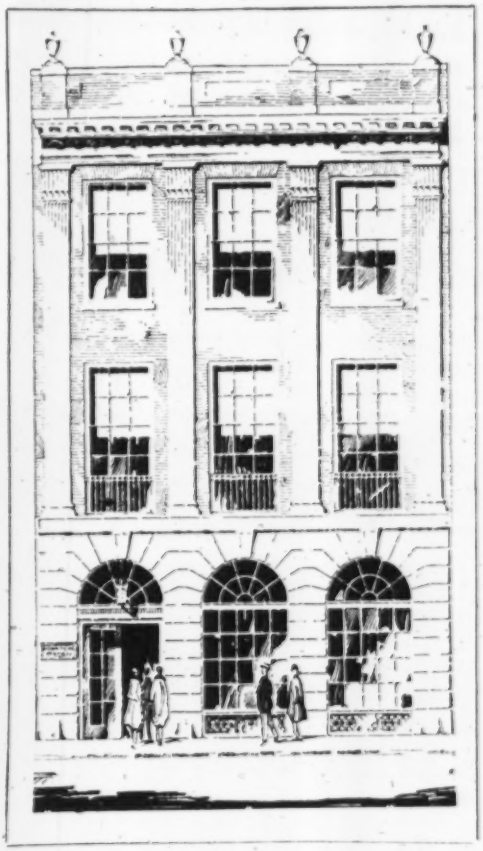
Librarian with twelve years' experience in cataloging and Library School training would like position. P. Q. 12.

Classifier in large university library, man with several years' experience in miscellaneous library work, seeks position as research worker, reference classifier, librarian, editor of publication or similar position in large scientific or university library, preferably in the East or Middle West. Broad European university education, thoro knowledge of French, German and Dutch, reading knowledge of Spanish, especially well acquainted with natural sciences, economics and law, but also familiar with religion, philosophy and literature. Good references. T. S. 12.

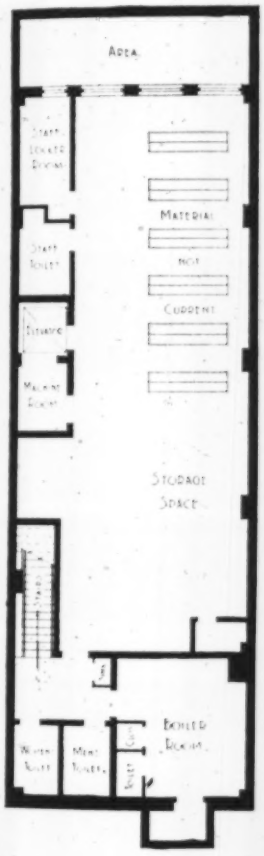
Newark's New Business Branch Library

NEWARK'S Business Branch which is centrally situated, has cost the city about $230,000, and about nine per cent of the total budget of the Newark Free Public Library is apportioned for its maintenance.

The new building designed by John H. and Wilson C. Ely is of modernized Georgian design, built of Harvard brick with white stone trim. The entire building is occupied by the branch and expansion for some years is provided for in the basement and third floors which are at present used principally for storage and for staff rooms.



THE NEW BRANCH BUILDING IS AT 34 COMMERCE STREET WHICH IS IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OFF BROAD STREET

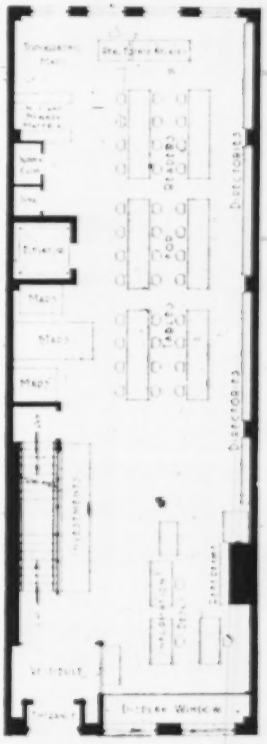


THE BASEMENT HAS SPACE FOR MATERIAL NOT CURRENT BUT STILL USEFUL

First opened in a modest way in 1904 the branch twice moved into larger quarters before acquiring its new home, probably the first building devoted exclusively to a business branch.

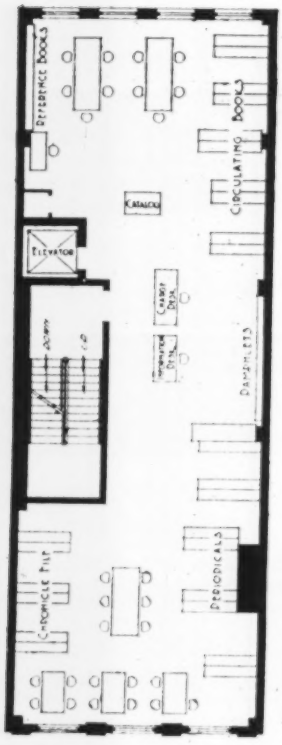
"'Business runs the world. The world is better-managed and more peaceful as soon as the rules of profitable business are imposed upon it.' I wrote that many years ago," says John Cotton Dana, Newark's librarian for the last twenty-five years, "and I realized then that if a public, tax-supported institution like a public library were established to promote intelligence, social effectiveness and good will, it should devote much of its energy to helping those who support it and use it to learn more about every aspect of business, from skill in the simplest form of bookkeeping to knowledge of the resources and the commercial methods of peoples in the remotest corners of the earth.

Hence the Business



MATERIAL MOST IN DEMAND IS KEPT ON THE FIRST FLOOR FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE HURRIED INQUIRER

THE SECOND FLOOR READING ROOM



ON THE SECOND FLOOR ARE BOOKS AND MAGAZINES FOR LIBRARY OR HOME READING

Branch of the Newark Public Library.

"The unfortunate conservatism of the public library, an institution that is by nature static, has prevented more librarians from accepting the doctrine that business is of the deepest interest and of the most fundamental importance to all mankind, and from assuming the duty of serving business which that doctrine imposes.

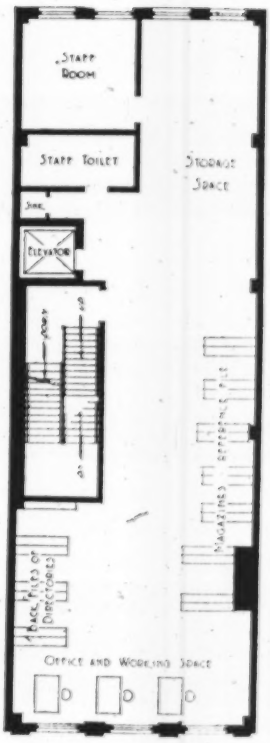
"But from the field of business itself has come an insistent demand for all the aid that the art of librarianship, the mastery of print, can give. In this country now we find several thousand libraries devoted almost solely to the promotion of business wisdom."

The A. S. L. I. B.

Fourth Conference

The Fourth Conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux will be held at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, during the week-end September 23rd-26th, 1927. The Conference will open with a reception in the Fellows' Garden by Sir J. J. Thomson, Master of Trinity. Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., M.P., will preside.

Papers will be given dealing with some of the many problems that arise in connection with the handling of information of a specialized character: Sir Richard Gregory, the Editor of *Nature*, will speak on "Standards of Book Selection in Science and Technology."



AT PRESENT MUCH OF THE THIRD FLOOR IS RESERVED FOR WORK ROOMS AND STORAGE SPACE

Two City Surveys of Book Resources

The Enoch Pratt and other Baltimore Libraries

BALTIMORE has eight libraries of 25,000 or more volumes, ranging from the 25,000 in the Maryland State Normal School to the 507,576 in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, but the only one of these open to the general public, except for a limited number at the Peabody Library, is the Pratt Library. It is apparent that the latter is carrying a very great burden, one far in excess of its present equipment and facilities, says the Committee on Book Needs of Baltimore of the Committee to Survey Library Service in Baltimore, appointed by the Baltimore Education Society, in its preliminary report submitted May sixth. The other libraries in Baltimore are those of the Johns Hopkins University (290,000 volumes), Goucher College (40,637 volumes), branch of the University of Maryland (25,328 volumes), Mercantile Library (40,000), and that of the Maryland Historical Society, which has no catalog. The Peabody Library (250,000 volumes) specializes in general reference works, literature and history; everything except business, scientific and technical books, which are covered at the Johns Hopkins Library. The Committee advises continuance of this specialization to a certain extent, to prevent expensive and useless duplication, but is also of the opinion that the Pratt Library should enlarge and keep up to date its collection of technical books for circulation. It is their opinion, furthermore, that the City Library, now maintained in the City Hall as a separate unit, should be incorporated with the Pratt Library; that the University of Maryland Library, since it is supported by state funds, should be opened to persons other than its faculty and students; and that the various libraries should co-operate in making a union catalog.

Of forty-one Class A libraries (more than 100,000 volumes) reporting for 1925 to the American Library Association, Baltimore, with a per capita circulation of 1.1, ranked lowest. Among twenty-one Class A libraries reporting over a three-year registration period, Baltimore's percentage of population registered as borrowers was next to lowest, or 7.9. On a basis of circulation for registered borrowers, among twenty-one libraries reporting, Baltimore is third from the last, with 14.9 books per year. Among thirty-eight Class A libraries reporting, Baltimore's per capita expenditure of $.355 is third from the lowest; among forty-one Class A libraries reporting expenditures per volume circulated, the city, with $.28, was next to the highest. The high cost of distribution of books is attributed to the branch library system and the inadequacy of the central building. The latter will be replaced in course of time by a new building for which a municipal loan of three million dollars was recently voted.

The number of employees and the individual salaries thruout the Pratt Library system are far below those in other cities. Baltimore, with its $160,671 in librarians' salaries, ranks twenty-ninth among the thirty-two Class A libraries. Even with the five per cent increase granted this year, in order to bring salaries up to the median of other cities, it would still be necessary to increase salaries of catalogers twenty per cent and of all other employees fifty per cent.

Oakland's Library and Museum

A COMPREHENSIVE survey of the Oakland Free Library, including the Oakland Art Gallery, Public Museum and Snow African Collection, was recently made by a committee of experts headed by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, and including Isabella Cooper, Barton W. Evermann, and Fred Telford. The retirement of Charles S. Greene from the librarianship to become librarian-emeritus, and the coming of a new executive, John Boynton Kaiser, seemed to offer a propitious time for a thoro examination of the resources, equipment, personnel and general program of the institutions under the control of the Board of Library Directors.

"Your Board owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Charles S. Greene, for more than a quarter-century your librarian and executive officer," says the committee in submitting its findings and recommendations. "Under Mr. Greene's administration the library grew from small beginnings to an institution doing large and important work. He has loved his work and his city and it is gratifying to know that his services have been properly recognized on his retirement."

An immediate increase in income from the present $190,000 to not less than $250,000, or still better to $300,000, is the first recommendation of the committee. There is no constitutional or charter limit of taxation in Oakland, so that one barrier to an increase is removed at the start. The present high tax rate in the city is more

apparent than real, since the rate of assessment is excessively low. About twelve per cent of the present income is expended on the museums under the charge of the board, which should be separated from the library as soon as possible and transferred to other management. A portion of the General Fund devoted to the maintenance of the county library might well be added to the income of the public library of Oakland, whose citizens contribute to the upkeep of the county library without receiving any direct benefit. The library lacks an organized children's department and children's librarians in the branches, so that much of the service to children now available in Oakland is that in the school libraries. The central building, large enough for the needs of thirty years ago, is now much too small and its structural partitions hamper all plans for rearrangement. The organization of departments in the library is somewhat unsystematic. The committee recommends, among other things, the centralizing of book-ordering in one department, and the establishment of at least three department libraries—art, technical, and business.

Newspaper Depositories

THE subject of newspaper depositories is a problem that affects not all public and academic libraries, but a large number of them, especially university libraries. The problem may be stated to be: What is to be the future disposition and administration of bound newspapers?

Newspapers differ from books; yet they have hitherto been considered and handled like books, and have been conserved in libraries as if they were books. No library as such handles coins, clay tablets, inscriptions on stone or marble; yet libraries are expected to handle newspapers, which in certain aspects are as different from ordinary books as are the records on bronze, stone or marble just mentioned and far less durable.

Let us summarize the points on which newspapers differ from ordinary books.

1. Newspapers are issued ordinarily on every day of the year. Hence each year adds three hundred and sixty-five numbers to the file. Our great metropolitan dailies must be bound in monthly volumes.

2. They are usually immense folios in size and when bound are correspondingly bulky and heavy. While some atlases and art books are equally large and heavy, they are works in comparatively few volumes and do not grow at the rate of twelve volumes a year.

3. Newspapers must be shelved in cases specially built for the purpose, on horizontal shelves which are often equipped with rollers and are therefore more expensive than the ordinary book shelf. For lack of space newspapers are, more often than not, shelved in the basement or in a room remote from the reading room. If brought thence to the reader, the service is laborious and unsatisfactory; if they are used in the room where they are shelved, proper supervision is inconvenient, and suitable equipment is expensive.

4. They are costly to bind and to keep in repair. When out of repair the pages are easily lost or torn, the lettering becomes so indistinct as to make accurate shelving difficult, and the handling of these heavy, dirty, crumbling bindings become troublesome and even injurious to hands and clothing.

5. The bound newspapers in our libraries are now scattered haphazard thruout the country in any libraries which have deemed them a necessary part of their resources. No one library will be found to have the newspapers of all the great cities; nor will all the newspapers of a single city be found in any one library of that city. The result is that research students must often go from one library to another even to cover completely the file of a given period.

6. Lastly, newspapers have an unique function. University students, writers, publicists, lawyers all go to newspapers for data which are to be found nowhere else. What the future generations are to do after our present newspaper files have become dust is another question which I am not now discussing.

Such is the situation. What is the remedy? I propose one for consideration:

1. Let a newspaper depository be established by mutual agreement of the great libraries in each of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. This depository may be an existing library which would be specially equipped to serve the purpose, or it might be a new institution.

2. Let the newspaper holdings of all the libraries of the region be transferred to this depository. Should any library have up-to-date shelving for newspapers, let that go with the volumes.

3. Let the cost of administering those depositories, as well as the cost of subscribing to current and future newspapers, be shared by all the libraries that have hitherto maintained newspaper files. Let shelving, tables, and equipment be specially adapted for the purpose of maintaining an efficient newspaper reference library.

4. Let this depository be administered by a

librarian and necessary staff, be equipped to pursue research work for reasonable fees and to furnish to correspondents photostatic or other reproductions of articles, editorials, complete pages and the like, of the newspapers in their charge. Such photostatic service is now available at the office of the *New York Times* for files of that newspaper.

What would be the advantages of such a form of newspaper administration?

1. Economy of administration; economy of readers' time and labor; concentration of newspaper files in complete runs.

2. Opportunities, now lacking, for reproductions of newspaper material to be located, purchased and delivered to customers at reasonable cost.

3. Specialization of a branch of library service that is now a burden to most libraries, and locating of that service where it will be most effective and economical.

The establishment of such a policy of newspaper administration seems to me analogous to the division of the field of knowledge between libraries which has been done in some cities.*

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL,
Chief of the Public Service Department, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

*The above paper was prepared for presentation at the Spring meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, but owing to lack of time was not read at that meeting.

Harvard Men in the Library Field

HARVARD COLLEGE graduated four men who later became pioneers in the American library field,—Joseph Green Cogswell of the class of 1806, Justin Winsor, of the class of 1853, and Charles Ammi Cutter and Samuel Swett Green of the classes of 1853 and 1858 respectively; and a letter in answer to an inquiry directed to William Coolidge Lane of the class of 1881, librarian of the college library itself, lists many other names of graduates who occupy posts of prominence today. The recent death of a graduate of one of the earlier classes, James K. Hosmer, of the class of 1855, formerly librarian of Minneapolis, was noted in the editorial columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June first. From still earlier classes Mr. Lane notes the names of Charles Folsom, 1813, librarian of Harvard College from 1823 to 1826, and of the Boston Athenaeum from 1845 to 1856; Thaddeus William Harris, 1815, who was also librarian of Harvard for a long and important period from 1831 to 1856; John Langdon Sibley, 1825, who continued in office from the latter date to 1877; William Ladd Ropes, 1846, of the Andover Theological Seminary; Samuel Abbott Green, 1851, of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Francis Wales Vaughan, 1853, who presided over the Social Law Library of Boston; and John Buttrick Noyes, 1858, of the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn. Of the four names first mentioned, Mr. Cogswell, who was graduated in 1806, was librarian of Harvard College from 1821 to 1823 and of the Astor Library in New York from 1848 to 1862; Justin Winsor, of the class of 1853, was also librarian at Harvard from 1877 until his death in 1897; Mr. Cutter, 1855, was librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, while Samuel Swett Green, 1858, librarian of the Worcester Public Library, was recently the subject of a biography by his successor since 1909, Robert Kendall Shaw of the class of 1891. Graduates of later classes, now dead, include John Murdoch, 1873, of the Boston Public Library, who died in 1925; Nathaniel D. C. Hodges, 1874, of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library; William Hopkins Tillinghast, 1877, who spent thirty-one years hampered by ill-health at the Harvard College Library; Lindsay Swift of the same class, for several years editor of publications at the Boston Public Library, and John Grant Moulton, 1892, of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, who died in 1921.

The dean of living American librarians, Charles Alexander Nelson, of the class of 1860, retired from his post at Columbia University in 1909 after a service there of sixteen years. In chronological order of their graduation from Harvard come Clement Walker Andrews, '79, John Crerar Library, Chicago; Horace Leslie Wheeler, '81, Boston Public Library; Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of Congress; R. P. Bigelow, B.S., '87, librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from 1895 to 1925; William Stetson Merrill, '88, Newberry Library, Chicago; Alfred Claghorn Potter, '89, Harvard College Library; Charles Knowles Bolton, '90, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum since 1898; George Parker Winship, '93, and Thomas Franklin Currier, '94, Harvard College Library; Hiller Crowell Wellman, '94, Springfield (Mass.) Public Library; William Walker Rockwell, '95, librarian of the Union Theological Seminary in New York; Franklin Osborne Poole, '95, librarian of the Association of the Bar of New York; Winthrop Holt Chenery, '97, Boston Public Library; Harry Miller Lydenberg, '97, chief reference librarian, New York Public Library; Augustus Hunt Shearer, '00, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; and William Nathanael Seaver, '00, successor to Mr. Bigelow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A survey of classes since 1900 and of librarians who hold a degree from any of the Harvard graduate schools must be deferred to a later date.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JUNE 15, 1927

NEXT week Toronto, historically hospitable to the meetings of international associations of those engaged in social advancement, gives a Canadian welcome to the members of the American Library Association. The advance registration—exceeding seventeen hundred on the eve of the conference—gives prophecy of the attendance of a goodly number of librarians, representing a large proportion of our States, who will find their way across the lakes and meet representatives from most, possibly all, of nine Canadian provinces. The previous Canadian conferences at Montreal in 1900 and at Ottawa in 1912 were red letter gatherings and doubtless that at Toronto will excel both. This year, for the first time, it is a Canadian president, of the A. L. A. who will give American librarians welcome to Canada. For President Gould of Montreal, the first Canadian president, presided at the conference at Bretton Woods in 1909. There can be no happier illustration of the fact that in the larger sense of the word "American" all the English speaking people of this continent are properly classed as Americans, which fact the American Library Association emphasizes in its title and scope.

OHIO as a state blots itself out from the library map on June 30, when the State Library ceases to function and cancels all its present engagements and activities owing to the veto by Governor Donahey of the entire appropriation for it. There is no precedent in American library history for such action, the only analogy being the veto by Governor Black of New York a generation ago of the appropriation for the School of Forestry at Cornell University which deprived New York State of locally trained foresters for its North Woods in the Adirondack region and gave Harvard opportunity to develop its newly started forestry school. The Ohio legislative session of May 31 was only a "skeleton" session and adjourned *sine die*, so that only action by the Governor himself can correct his mistake within the next two years during which dust will accumulate on the shelves, books distributed thruout the state be lost and the entire library system outside the city and town libraries will be wrecked. The incident may be one of those minor happenings with the potentiality of unexpected and critical results. Governor Donahey was elected to his high office as a Democrat while the state otherwise was largely Republican, and Ohio is always more or less a doubtful state. If the Governor's action should be looked upon as a party measure by a million or more voters who are deprived of library facilities, it might throw sufficient votes across the line in a closely balanced presidential election to give the state to the Republicans and thus ruin the hopes of the party to which the Governor belongs. If the whirligig of time should bring about such revenges it would indeed be a sad commentary on partisan politics. The Governor himself may be wise enough to revoke his action and bring together the state legislature for the correction of his mistake.

AFTER many years of preparation, litigation and procrastination, Philadelphia has at last opened the doors of its great public library building, which will be one of the noblest architectural monuments in the city of brotherly love and scholarly tradition. Too long the city of Benjamin Franklin, one of the earliest of library pioneers, has been without an adequate public library service, from a proper library building. But now it comes into its own in a way which would rejoice the heart of that eminent American could he re-visit his old home, where he began that devotion to brotherhood and scholarship which the American library system seeks to develop for all the people. It is to be hoped that the cities which have yet to make similar development will not find the forward path to the achievement of their central library buildings as difficult as it has been in Philadelphia. The opening ceremony proved a notable occasion for a great throng gathered in Logan Square and waited expectantly until Librarian Ashurst dramatically gave the word to open the doors, and the people took possession of their palace. They were indeed surprised and gratified by its impressiveness, and librarians will be not less gratified when they come to inspect the thoro and foresighted equipment within. It was especially happy that Mr. Ashurst in his opening remarks gave such full credit to the staff which has hitherto endured patiently the inconveniences of the old building and will now be rewarded by accommodations which will be the envy of their associates from elsewhere.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, the mother of presidents, both of the nation and of the university, is also in a notable degree the alma mater of librarians. It has given also ten presidents to the American Library Association, has found among its own sons its librarians for many generations back, has furnished the Library of Congress with the greatest of its librarians, has trained successive heads of the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenæum, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Worcester Public Library and many other chief librarians thruout New England and the whole country. Harvard's library honor roll for the nineteenth century embraces more than two score of librarians of distinguished service, not to speak of later graduates of future promise—almost as many leading members of that profession as all other colleges together can boast. Its librarian Harris of the eighteenth century was succeeded in the next century by the younger Harris, of the class of 1815, he by Sibley, '25, he by Windsor, '53, he by Lane, '81, and besides the Director of University Libraries, Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, three of the four assistant librarians of the Library—Potter '89, Currier '94 and Winship '93—are of its own alumni body. Harvard in a double sense may be said to be the foremost of library schools.

A RECENT editorial in a New York daily used the Trustees of the New York Public Library to exemplify the devotion, promptness and dispatch with which the most distinguished and busiest of citizens of New York do public service to their community. At the council table, when the Board of Trustees gather for their monthly meeting promptly at four o'clock, are to be found at the head of the table with President Lewis Cass Ledyard, such men as Cardinal Hayes, ex-Secretary Elihu Root, Frank L. Polk, once Acting Secretary of State, William Barclay Parsons, president of Columbia University's Board of Trustees, ex-justices O'Brien and Greenbaum, J. Pierpont Morgan, Arthur Curtiss James, Vincent Astor, George F. Baker, Jr., I. N. Phelps Stokes, and like associates, foremost in administrative ability, the handling of great fortunes or public service varied beyond mention. That such men should give their time and ability to library service in the capacity of trustee is certainly a fine example to those thruout the country who have similar responsibility for our libraries, great and small.

Current Literature and Bibliography

Written last year to celebrate the two-years' anniversary of the West Tulsa Branch of the Tulsa (Okla.) Public Library, and "to increase appreciation in the neighborhood of the library and its opportunities," Clara Martin Baker's playlet *The Library and the Joneses* proved with some changes, neither extensive nor difficult, equally serviceable for use in Decatur (Ill.) Public Library, where the author is now head of the circulation department. In the hope that it may be useful to others, Miss Baker has published it with the H. W. Wilson Co.

A new edition of *Biography*, a section of the "Standard Catalog," compiled by Minnie Earl Sears, contains 1,150 titles. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co. $2). It is based on the first edition of one thousand titles edited by Corinne Bacon and published in 1919. About five hundred new titles have been added and the collection of titles in the old edition thoroly revised. A 27-page analytical index to collective biography serves as a key to the names of 1,276 people for whom no individual biographies are included and it includes also much additional material about those for whom there are individual biographies as well.

The survey of the libraries of British Columbia, described by Mr. Ridington on another page, gives rise to a new library periodical, *British Columbia Library Survey Bulletin*, of which two numbers have been published, the second much longer (and taller) than the first. In the second is a valuable appendix tabulating the 1926 statistics of the twenty-five library associations of the province. They had (in combined totals) 2,149 members, $5,719 in income, 20,473 volumes, and a circulation of 62,358 books. A questionnaire has also been submitted to one-room rural schools, the results of which will doubtless appear in a later number of the *Bulletin*.

Library Planning, by Walter A. Briscoe, city librarian of Nottingham, England, is a "compilation designed to assist in the planning, equipment and development of new libraries, and the reconstruction of old ones" (subtitle). It is published by Grafton and Co., London, at 8s. 6d. It is not intended as an architectural treatise, but is a work projected from the viewpoint of the practical librarian. Probably with that end in view, the whole book is arranged on a plan which strongly resembles the case system of American law schools. Brief introductory paragraphs are followed by full descriptions, accompanied by photographs and plans, of specific libraries. The Lending Library is treated with especial fullness, as would be expected. In the chapter on Architecture and Construction the

conditions and instructions for architects which were prepared for the Gabalfa Library of Cardiff are of especial interest.

Mary G. Lacy, Annie M. Hannay, and Emily L. Day, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been awarded by the A. L. A. the second biennial Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or related sciences.

The prize-winning bibliography is entitled "Price Fixing by Governments, 424 B.C.-1926 A.D.," honorable mention being given to a bibliography on "Co-operation in Agriculture" by Chastina Gardner of the recently created Division of Co-operative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture; a bibliography on "World Food Supply" by Margaret T. Olcott of the Economics Library, and to a bibliography on "Government Control of Export and Import in Foreign Countries," presented by Mrs. Annie M. Hannay, also of the Economics Library.

The Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial prize in memory of Miss Oberly, who was formerly librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is awarded once every two years, the first award of $75 having been made in 1924, to Max Meisel, formerly of the science division of the New York Public Library, for the first volume of his extensive *Bibliography of American Natural History*. Twelve bibliographies were entered in the contest this year.

Among Librarians

Carroll P. Baber, assistant librarian of the University of Oklahoma Library for the last seven years, and this year a student at the University of Illinois receiving this month the degree of M.A. in Library Science, has been appointed librarian of the State Teachers' College, Emporia, Kansas, succeeding Willis H. Kerr, who went last year to the Pomona College Library, and Willis H. Carrothers, acting librarian for the last session, who joins the "university afloat" for the coming year.

Rachel Benson, for the past five years librarian of the Horace Mann School, has been granted a year's leave of absence to serve as acting librarian of the Constantinople Woman's College for the academic year 1927-28.

Johnson Brigham, who last year completed his eightieth year—and his twenty-eighth as Iowa State librarian—entered on the fifth score by traveling via France and the "Seven Seas" to Port Said, Aden, Columba, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu to San Francisco, and so back to Des Moines. He looks forward to greeting old friends and new at the Toronto Conference.

Myrtle Coleman, 1923 Wisconsin, resigned from the school department of the San Bernardino County Library to accept a position in the Library of Hawaii, for loan and reference work beginning March 1.

Sophia N. Countermine, 1923-24 New York State, is resigning her position as assistant in the cataloging section of the New York State Library to accept a similar appointment at the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library.

William Eaton Foster completed on June 1 his fiftieth year's librarianship of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library. Of recent years Mr. Foster has confined his activities to his home field, but older members of the profession will remember him as prominent in national affairs. He is one of the few remaining survivors of the first A. L. A. conference, and for members of the Association numbering nearly ten thousand he wrote last year on the occasion of the semi-centenary celebration an appreciation of the "Five Men of '76" who survive with him.

Mrs. Sarah E. Gregory completed fifty years' service as librarian of the Abbot Public Library at Marblehead on June 1, and, while enjoying good health and active in community work outside the library, will ask to be relieved of her charge this year.

Jean Ashley Hard's death on May 2, is announced with regret by the Board of Trustees of the Erie (Penn.) Public Library of which she was librarian.

Mrs. Jessie W. Luther, 1913 Wisconsin, who receives the master of arts degree from the University of Wisconsin in June, goes to the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta as acting instructor for the courses in reference and public documents for the academic year 1927-28.

Zana K. Miller, formerly of the Library Bureau and recently librarian of the Chazy (N. Y.) Central Rural School, has resigned and is to have charge of the training class at the Albany Public Library in July and August.

Rev. Frederic A. Mooney, formerly pastor of Bethany Universalist Church, and for the past seven years librarian of Dennison Manufacturing Company, has accepted an unanimous call to St. Paul's Universalist Church in Palmer, and will take up his new duties immediately.

Edmund Lester Pearson, who has been editor of publications at the New York Public Library

since 1914, with leave of absence for war service in 1917-1918, resigns at the end of June. Mr. Pearson conducted "The Librarian" department of the *Boston Evening Transcript* from 1906 to 1920, and has been for some years literary editor of the *Outlook*.

Virginia M. Tutt, for some twenty-five years librarian of the South Bend (Ind.) Public Library, died some days ago following a short illness.

Ralph L. Thompson, 1923 New York Public, chief of the order and accessions division of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, has been appointed branch librarian of the Mount Pleasant Branch Library, succeeding Margery Quigley.

Marjorie Zinkie, formerly librarian, Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello, Idaho, is now with the A. L. A. as junior assistant to the Board of Education for Librarianship.

The following students in the University of Michigan Department of Library Science have received appointments: Dorothy Arbaugh, assistant, cataloging division, Detroit Public Library; Harriet Barbour, junior assistant, Detroit Public Library; Irma Brink, cataloger, American Library in Paris; Donald Coney, assistant librarian, University of Delaware; Ione Ely, librarian, Guardian Trust Company, Detroit; Grace Gillespie, junior assistant, Detroit Public Library; Edna Hanley, librarian, Bluffton College Library, Bluffton, Ohio; Marion V. Higgins, reference librarian, University of Wyoming; Helen R. Jackson, cataloger, University of Michigan Library; Marion Kiely, assistant, Fordson (Mich.) High School Library; Marjorie Kunze, cataloger, University of Michigan; Anna McCague, librarian, Technical High School, Omaha, Neb.; R. W. R. Maier, assistant in charge of exchange, University of Michigan Library; Frances Nicholson, children's librarian, Loraine, Ohio; Marion Patch, assistant, Teachers College Library, Detroit; Charlotte Shaw, junior assistant, Detroit Public Library; Margaret Shulze, librarian, Bulkeley Public High School, Hartford, Conn.; F. Marian Smith, cataloger, Denver (Colo.) University Library; Katherine Smith, junior assistant, Detroit Public Library; Mary Louise Steere, reference librarian, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins; Helen Wolter, assistant, Alma College Library, Alma, Mich.

Appointments of the Wisconsin Library School Class of 1927 have been made as follows:

Elizabeth Baer and Geraldine Hacker, children's work, Detroit Public Library; Alice H. Barrett, assistant, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston; Josephine M. Dudley, cataloger, Iowa State College Library, Ames; Christina M. Gillespie, general assistant, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.; Margaret A. Herridge, general assistant, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.; Mary E. Howard, assistant, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston; Gladys M. Hunt, returning to Penn College Library, Oskaloosa, Iowa, as librarian; Jeanette H. Kahnweiler, general assistant, Toledo (Ohio) Public Library; Florence K. Lewis, librarian, Junior High School, Denver, Colo.; Emily Lovell, cataloger, Frick Art Reference Library, New York City; Dagny N. Midelfart, reference assistant, Norwegian and Swedish branch, Minneapolis Public Library; Eleanor N. Midwood, general assistant, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.; Alice L. Mundt is to spend the year in travel abroad; Evelyn Runnette, reference assistant, Denver (Colo.) Public Library; Hazel P. Sheldon, assistant in Industrial Division, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.; Helen K. Spreng, first assistant, school department, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Lillian J. Swenson, reference assistant, Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan, Kansas; Clara E. Vorreiter, school department, Denver, Colo.; Jeanne Willard, cataloger, Hispanic Society of America, New York City.

Calendar

Sept. 29-30. At Waterville. Maine Library Association.

Oct. 10-12. At Lewistown. Montana Library Association.

Oct. 11-13. At Columbus. Ohio Library Association (tentative date).

Oct. 12-15. At the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg. Pennsylvania Library Association's annual conference.

Oct. 13-14. At Lincoln. Nebraska Library Association's annual conference, which will be preceded by a library institute, conducted by Miss Nellie Williams, secretary of the State Commission, Oct. 11-12.

Oct. 13-15. At Columbia. Missouri Library Association.

Oct. 13-15. At Jackson. Michigan Library Association.

Oct. 15. Informal meeting of the Hawaii Library Association. Election of officers and other business for the year will take place in the middle of March, 1928, at the Library of Hawaii.

Oct. 18-20. At Des Moines. Iowa Library Association.

Oct. 26-28. At West Baden, Ind. Indiana Library Association.

Nov. 8-10. At St. Paul. Minnesota Library Association.

The Utah Library Association will probably meet at Salt Lake in September; and the South Dakota Library Association will meet at Brookings at the time of the dedication of the new State College Library, probably in November. The North Dakota Library Association has tentative plans for a September meeting.

Library Book Outlook

THE past fortnight has produced a large and varied assortment of interesting new books.

In Biography there are *Thomas Paine*, by Mary Agnes Best (Harcourt-Brace, $3.50), a life of the noted martyr of democracy, author of *The Age of Reason*, and co-founder of our Republic; *A Greater Than Napoleon*, by B. H. Liddell Hart (Little-Brown, $3.50), a biography of Scipio Africanus, the founder of Rome's world-dominion, which lays particular stress on his military strategy; *Disraeli*, by D. L. Murray (Little-Brown, $4), stressing especially the influence of Disraeli's Jewish birth in molding his career and political principles; *Eleanora Duse*, by Arthur Symons (Duffield, $3), recounting episodes in the career of the great Italian actress; and a new edition of P. T. Barnum's autobiography, *Struggles and Triumphs* (Knopf, 2 v., $10), edited with an introduction by George S. Bryan, and illustrated from contemporary prints.

In Travel we have *The Glorious Adventure*, by Richard Halliburton (910.4, Bobbs-Merrill, $5), in which the author of *The Royal Road to Romance* takes us to Greece, Asia Minor, Italy, Sicily, and back again to Greece, by a devious route; *Jungle-Paths and Inca Ruins*, by William M. McGovern (918, Century, $5), a new illustrated record of adventurous exploration by this noted scientist, this time in South America; *Byways of the Tropic Seas*, by Hermann Norden (919, Macrae-Smith, $5), an illustrated account of wanderings among the Solomon Islands and in the Malay Archipelago; and *When You Go To Europe*, by Edwin Robert Petre (914, Funk-Wagnalls, $1.50), a pocket-size, flexible-fabrikoid volume, written at the request of the principal European-steamship lines, telling the traveler how to get to Europe and what to see there.

History-books include *Mother India*, by Katherine Mayo (954, Harcourt-Brace, $3.75) a social study of India and its three hundred millions of people; *The World-Policy of Germany, 1890-1912*, by Otto Hammann (943, Knopf, $5), a relatively brief, light, and not too fully documented review of German foreign policy during the period, by a former chief of the press division of the German Foreign Office; *On the Trail of the Russian Famine*, by Frank A. Golder (947, Stanford Univ. Pr., $3.50), a vivid narrative of the first years of Bolshevism, based on the notebooks of two investigators for the American Relief Administration; and *Here Are Mysteries*, by John G. Lockhart (904, Stokes, $3), recounting some of the celebrated mysteries of past times.

Of sociological interest, also, are *Questions of the Hour*, by Julia E. Johnsen (307, Wilson, 90c.), with eighteen study-outline programs, based on sixty-six volumes in the Wilson "Handbook" and "Reference Shelf" series, covering timely political, social, economic, industrial, international, and other topics of the day; *New Towns for Old*, by John Nolen (352, Jone, $3), which shows what some American small towns and neighborhoods have achieved in the way of civic improvement; *Readings in Urban Sociology*, edited by Scott E. W. Bedford (352, Appleton, $5); and *The Pageant of Civilization*, by F. B. Warren (383, Century, $5), a volume of romance and adventure, as revealed thru postage-stamps, stamp-collecting being here linked up with history and current events.

Several books on pure and applied science deserve consideration. *The Seven Seals of Science*, by Joseph Mayer (509, Century, $3.50), is the story of the seven natural sciences —mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, biology, and psychology. *The War on Modern Science*, by Maynard Shipley (501, Knopf, $3), is a short history of the Fundamentalist attacks on evolution and modernism. *Plant-Autographs and Their Revelations*, by Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose (580, Macmillan, $2.50), describes the author's recent experiments, showing how plants, thru sensitive mechanisms, write the records of their movements, perceptions, and other life-processes heretofore associated only with animals.

The Great Delusion, by "Neon" (629.1, Dial Press, $4), is a study of the problem of the air, from an entirely new point of view, reaching some startling conclusions.

Nuntius: Advertising and Its Future, by Gilbert Russell (659.1, Dutton, $1), is a new volume in the "To-day and To-morrow" series.

Applied Psychology, Its Principles and Methods, by Albert T. Poffenberger (150, Appleton, $4), supersedes *Applied Psychology* by H. L. Hollingworth and A. T. Poffenberger (1923).

The Psychology of Murder, by Andreas Bjerre (132, Longmans, $3.50), is a Swedish study in criminal psychology.

New art-books of interest are: *New Backgrounds for a New Age*, by Edwin Avery Park (701, Harcourt-Brace, $5), a fully-illustrated

discussion of American æsthetics, interior-decoration, the new craftsmanship, modern architecture, furniture-design, etc.; *Euterpe, or the Future of Art*, by Lionel R. McColvin (701, Dutton, $1), in the To-day and To-morrow Series; *Balbus, or the Future of Architecture*, by Christian Barman (720, Dutton, $1), in the same series; *The Art of Pantomime*, by Charles Aubert (792, Holt, $3.50), the first English translation of a noted French book; and *Stage-Costuming*, by Agnes Brooks Young (792, Macmillan, $2.50), a manual by the costume-director of the Cleveland Playhouse.

Miscellaneous non-fiction titles include *Selected Poems*, by Walter De la Mare (821, Holt, $2), containing what the author considers to be his very best work in verse, exclusive of children's poems; *Lyrics from the Old Song-Books*, by Edmonstoune Duncan (821.08, Harcourt-Brace, $4), containing some seven hundred lyrics, songs, and ballads, many of which have never been reprinted before, but all of which have been set to music; *Oratory*, by Randolph Leigh (808, Putnam, $1.50), a handbook for participants in the National Oratorical Contest, giving the winning-orations of previous years; *There's not a Bathing-Suit in Russia*, by Will Rogers (817, A. and C. Boni, $1.75); and *Iris in the Little Garden* (716, Little-Brown, $1.75).

A few fiction-books of interest are: *Twilight Sleep*, by Edith Wharton (Appleton, $2.50), a tale of modern New York and its wealthy leisure-class, who, fearful of suffering pain of any sort, live in a world of self-delusion, or "twilight-sleep"; *But Yesterday*, by Maud Diver (Dodd-Mead, $2.50), in which the force of a dead man's personality affects the lives and actions of those he has left behind—his mother, a devoted cousin, and his son; *Allan and the Ice-Gods*, by H. Rider Haggard (Doubleday-Page, $2), in which Allan sees the frozen Northland before the great glaciers moved south; and *The Sixth Commandment*, by Carolyn Wells (Doran, $2), a new mystery-story.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

The Open Round Table

Our A. L. A. Fraternity

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The time will soon be here when A. L. A. members will be donning their fraternity badges for at least a week. Why should not these serve as a bond at least while we wear them.

There are many lonely people among librarians, especially at the annual conferences. Those of us who are located in the smaller places, apart from our fellow-workers, far from art and music centers, are glad to come, even at considerable expense, to the big meetings, so as to come in touch with those who have had the broader experiences.

Some untrained librarians are becoming trained in a measure by home study of books on library work, by occasional participation in small library club meetings, and by library institutes. To these librarians the larger meetings which give the wider view ought to be of great benefit.

While we all like to shake hands with royalty we recognize that leaders in the library profession have not the time necessary to allow all of us to become personally acquainted with them. But it would greatly help in "the daily round, the common task" if on matters of library practise and kindred questions we felt free to consult informally experts whom we recognize, without waiting to find a common acquaintance to perform an introduction, and without feeling that the omission of a formal introduction at a professional meeting is a serious fault.

May I, then, bespeak for the unknown or less-known librarians a wanted feeling? Each counts one and surely every dollar helps.

Shared feasts are savory feasts,
Shared joys are best;
And the sharers and the shared-with
Both alike are blest.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARIAN.

Classification of University Library Personnel

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

University librarians awaited with no little interest the appearance of the report of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration on *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions*. It was a disappointment to discover that the proposed classification, with its attendant nomenclature, gives little attention to the problem in its application to positions in university libraries, for nowhere is there greater need for a definitive classification with appropriate and dignified titles.

It would seem, therefore, opportune while the Telford report is still under discussion to present to members of the staffs of university libraries a tentative scheme formulated by a Committee of the staff of the University of California library.

After two years' consideration of the status of the Library in the university organization, the staff reached the conclusion that recognition could best be won by maintaining that its members form a separate professional group, distinct from the teaching faculty on one hand and

from the body of clerical workers on the other. It follows as a point of basic importance that all members of the staff who are graduate librarians should bear the title of the profession —"librarian."

Following this conclusion, a scheme of nomenclature was formulated. It presupposes a staff divided into the two groups, professional and non-professional, the titles selected applying to members of the professional group only. Additional factors are that the title shall designate the department and signify the grade (whether of senior or junior rank). The academic titles "professor" and "assistant professor" have been considered in the gradation of the titles of "librarian" and "assistant librarian."

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The Union List Again

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I hope you may allow me space for a brief response to the letter of Mr. Lydenberg in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 1, 1927.

Naturally the question of what should be included in the *Union List of Serials* came up in connection with the titles which are held in the libraries with which I am connected. At the same time, those who have read my statement in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1, 1927, will see, I think, that I am interested in the matters under discussion from a comprehensive point of view and not from the point of view of any church. If the serials in question held by the American Baptist Historical Society had been accepted, it would still be a fact, and one much to be regretted, that similar holdings of other church libraries are not a part of the *List*.

One may add that it was important from the beginning of plans for the *Union List* that steps be taken to include such serials from the various churches. If that had been done the weakness of the *List* which I have pointed out would have been avoided.

It ought to be mentioned also that, in view of this weakness and the desire of the American Baptist Historical Society to reduce it as far as possible, the Society offered to pay pro rata for the inclusion of the serials in question, and this offer, which involved no expense, has been declined.

It was quite matter of fact that librarians of "theological collections" agreed with the Committee that religious reports should be excluded. As librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary I should have been disposed to take precisely that attitude. One of the things impressed upon me in handling the *Union List* has been that, while Crozer Theological Seminary has at least a reputable library for its purposes and I am distinctly concerned in the work of that library for what naturally belongs to it, that library does not specialize in state religious reports, has no occasion to specialize in such reports, and I, as librarian of that collection, am not particularly interested in those reports. It is distinctly correct, accordingly, to say that there are only two libraries represented in the *Union List*—the Congregational Library of Boston and the Library of the American Baptist Historical Society—which properly may be assumed to specialize in proceedings of religious bodies. Failure to distinguish between a theological library and an historical library is a fatal error for research.

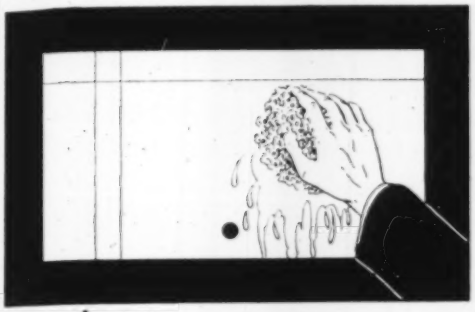
One other element in the situation should be observed. While Mr. Lydenberg rejects the annual proceedings of religious bodies, on the same page of the LIBRARY JOURNAL which carries this rejection he solicits "a more generous inclusion of titles appearing in the form of annuals," which is precisely the class of material to which those being rejected belong.

FRANK GRANT LEWIS, *Librarian.*
Crozer Theological Seminary and Baptist Historical Society, Chester, Pa.

Free on Request

The Buffalo Public Library has a complete file of the *Patent Office Gazette* from 1920 to March, 1927, which it will be glad to give to any library paying transportation.

George Watson Cole's paper "Early Development in New York State (1800-1900)," which appeared in the November and December numbers of the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, has been reprinted by the Library.



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Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

The Limits of Adult Education

ADULTS under fifty should seldom be deterred from trying to learn anything which they really need to learn by the fear that they are too old, said Professor E. L. Thorndike of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in the course of an address on "The Ability of Adults to Learn," delivered before the second annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, held at Cleveland, Ohio, from May 16 to 18. One hundred and fifty delegates represented most of the types of adult education activities being carried out in this country, including thirty libraries. The Association chose for its chief theme "Community Organization in Adult Education." Under this heading many interesting aspects of adult education were discussed, including the problems of urban communities as well as those of rural areas. Types of activity varying from the studies pursued by groups of college graduates to the teaching of illiterates to read were given consideration. Chancellor S. P. Capen of the University of Buffalo described the Buffalo Educational Council's study of adult education in that city, in which the local public library participated. The report will shortly be published as a bulletin of the Association. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, formerly president of the University of Washington, spoke on "Reading as a Factor in the Process of Self-Education."

Professor Thorndike presented the results of experiments in which persons thirty-five years old and over, averaging forty-two, were compared with persons twenty to twenty-four years old, averaging twenty-two, in their ability to learn acts of skill and to acquire various forms of knowledge. In learning to write with the wrong hand, the old and the young made equal improvement in the quality or legibility, but the old gained less in speed, eighteen letters per minute from fifteen hours of practice as compared with thirty-five letters per minute for the young. On the whole the old gained about three-fourths as much as the young. In learning Esperanto, an artificial language constructed on logical principles, the old learned about five-sixths as fast as the young. Both groups learned more rapidly than children. In learning reading, spelling, arithmetic and other elementary school subjects, adults of forty-two progressed about five-sixths as fast as adults of twenty-two. Both groups probably learned faster than they would have learned the same things as children at the age of twelve, for they learned more per hour of study than do children comparable to them in brightness. Extensive experiments with adults learning algebra, science, foreign languages and the like in evening classes, and with adults learning typewriting and shorthand in secretarial schools, support the general conclusion that ability to learn rises till about twenty, and then, perhaps after a stationary period of some years, slowly declines. The decline is slow; it may roughly be thought of as one per cent per year. The chief reason why adults so seldom learn a new language or a new trade or any extensive achievement of knowledge or skill, is not the lack of ability, but the lack of opportunity or desire. They have too many other things which must be done or which they prefer doing.

Horizontal vs. Vertical Book Stacks

TAKING issue with some statements on the inevitability of vertical bookstacks made by William F. Yust of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library in his paper on "Follies in Library Planning" in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of October 15, 1926 (51:901-904), L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of the Manchester (England) Public Libraries, in his pamphlet on *The Planning of a Great Library* argues the convenience and desirability of a cross-stack (London: Libraco Limited, pap., 31p.).

The cross-stack is advocated primarily because it brings the building into the closest organic relation to it, making it, as it were, an annex of every special library, of every reading room, and of every working room in it, instead of being "a sort of warehouse clapped on to a library." Imagine a square building with the whole interior space covered in, says Mr. Jast. Here is the main reading room. Immediately below it is the stack on one level, and extending to the outer walls on three sides, stopping short at the front to allow for entrance, main staircase, and such rooms as an exhibition room, committee room, chief librarian's office and so on. On the reading hall level are special libraries, above them, rooms for special collections, and on the top floor the administration rooms. On the ground floor and below the stack are the packing room, bindery, staff rooms, etc. The strategic position of the stack is evident.

A German Union List of Serials

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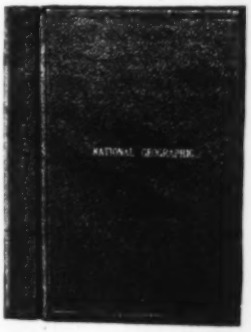

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Allowing twenty volumes to a square foot, a floor area of 25,000 square feet would provide for 500,000 volumes. The ventilation of a floor area of this extent, with a low ceiling—for the shelving to be accommodated would be of the standard height of 7 ft. 6 in.—provides an interesting problem which Mr. Jast "joyfully" leaves to the architect to solve. The ground floor, beneath the reading hall, being in the central part of the building, would be entirely dark. This could be utilized for the extension of the stack, and on the basis of the area given, would provide in a double range for perhaps another 500,000 volumes, making one million volumes in all, probably a long way ahead of any stock which many even large libraries are likely to reach within the next half century.

A Private School Library

OUT of one hundred and seventy private schools to which a questionnaire was sent last June under the auspices of the New England School Libraries Association, there were but twelve boys' schools and twelve girls' schools which employed trained librarians, says Dorothy Hopkins in the June *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*. Of these Abbot Academy, at Andover, the earliest incorporated school for girls in New England, now ninety-eight years old, stands in the front rank of library progress. In 1842 it spoke of its library as an "advantage"; in 1893 the library was organized "by rules approved by the American Library Association"; in 1901 it was classified according to the Dewey system; and since 1920 a full-time trained librarian has been in charge.

One half of the school is preparing for college, the other half takes the "Academic Course" of broad surveys of literature and art, and the evening study hours are busy indeed when differing lines of research are pursued. Library instruction is given in the library once or twice a year to all English classes, and the informal talks are followed by problems which teach, most concisely, the practical use of the library.

Everything possible is done to make the library attractive. Flowering plants, lovely editions, frequently changed pictures on the six bulletin boards, the bright covers of the magazines and exhibits of interesting books on the tables near the fire-place, a fire on cold days, some comfortable arm chairs, hardwood floors, rugs, the books with their shellaced backs in neat rows on their shelves—all these things give an atmosphere which adds to the enjoyment of reading.

The student, who does much of her studying in her own room, comes to the library often. The charging system is very simple. The borrower finds her book on its shelf, stamps its date due slip, and after signing her name, leaves the book card in a tray on the librarian's desk. The student finds additional material on "collateral reference guides," and is thereby directed to the steel unit containing pamphlets, or to that in which the picture collection is filed—an assembly of pictures cut from many magazines, and much in demand by costume committees and art classes and societies. Postcards, filed under subject in a wooden cabinet, are also traced on these guides.

Having no work-room, the librarian types, on a partially silenced machine, cards, reports and library problems, surrounded by readers who show good concentration, and who volunteer eagerly for such work as shellacking the book backs.

In a vertical file is kept information useful to the librarian—reading-lists, picture and print catalogs, and similar material. Library bills are filed in manila folders in filing cases. Newspapers are kept for one month at a time in a light-weight wooden chest, and recent numbers of magazines are filed in "Princeton" pamphlet holders. Cards in the main catalog refer to a small catalog of unbound periodicals; thus the long story of broken sets needs not bewilder the reader. Princeton pamphlet holders also serve as depositories for catalogs of vocational schools, colleges, summer camps, folders of trips and tours, duplicate *Readers' Guides* for class use, and A. L. A. *Booklists*.

A loose-leaf note book holds information which will aid in making out yearly reports, in answering the questions of trustees and of library questionnaires, and may be of service to future librarians. The name of the book binder, of the booksellers, the cost of subscription to, and the binding of, magazines, the

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Altho no reserved books are taken out, and much reading is done in the library, which is always open, the circulation increases constantly. There are over 5,000 books and many bound volumes of periodicals in the library, and forty magazines are taken.

The College Entrance Examination books and the "topic books" in which the faculty write their weekly assignments, are kept in the section devoted to "reserved" books, and the shelves are well filled with collateral reading for all courses but language courses.

Teaching the Use of the School Library

NEARLY three-fourths of the public schools reporting to the A. L. A. *Survey*, and practically all the normal school and teachers' college libraries, state that some amount of instruction in the use of the library is given to students, if it is no more than instruction given occasionally to a single class at the request of the teacher. In many schools the instruction is correlated with some course in the curriculum, usually with the English courses but sometimes with courses in social science, civics, or community life. In many of the normal schools and teachers' colleges the instruction is designed not only to assist the students in their own work in the school, and in their subsequent use of libraries, but also to give them some training in school library methods as a preparation for their later work as teachers.

At Hibbing (Minn.) High School, from seven to ten hours a term is given to each grade from the seventh thru the twelfth, as a part of the English course. At the Belmont High School, Los Angeles, three hours a term are given to the ninth grade, covering use of the dictionary in detail, arrangement of the library, use of indexes and table of contents, besides the catalog, encyclopaedia, and a few other reference books. Credit is given as part of the English work. At the Marshall High School, Minneapolis, Minn., each 9 B student (freshman) is required to take a course in community life problems. The librarian gives each class six lessons on consecutive days, most of them in the library class room. The problems assigned for the catalog, *Readers' Guide*, etc., cover such material as immigration, the church, juvenile courts, and evening schools. The course and its method of presentation are changed each year. At the Central High School, Omaha, Nebraska, instruction is given to both freshman classes and to the other three higher classes, as a required part of the English work. Seniors are given a set of problems to be worked out at the public library. The four lessons at the Sacramento (Calif.) High School are also accepted as a part of the English work. The school librarians of the "Range" in Minnesota have adopted a course of study for teaching the care and use of books in the grades, with the idea of making it so complete that it can be put into the hands of any grade teacher for use in instructing children in the elementary use of books.

At New York State College for Teachers, Albany, New York, freshmen are required to come three days in advance of the older students at the beginning of the fall term, for talks and lectures on the library facilities of Albany and the use of libraries. At the Ball Teachers' College, Muncie, Ind., each student in the school is required to take a course in "Use of the Library" at some time before graduation, preferably during the first year. In this course a member of the library staff conducts classes one hour per week, for twelve weeks. At the State Teachers' College at Valley City, N. D., a course in library methods is required of all freshmen students for one quarter of work, and carries with it one quarter credit.

Use of students as library assistants, which often proves of more value in accustoming students to use of the library than of practical help to the school library itself, is found in most of the libraries reporting. In the public school libraries such work is usually accepted for credit in connection with the English course. Pay is not usually given, altho a few libraries pay for the work at various scales, averaging about twenty-five cents an hour. In the normal school and teachers' college libraries student work is usually paid for. The Polytechnic High School of Long Beach, California, takes two students each period during the day, making twenty students in all. One-half credit is given for a year's work. At the Belmont High School, Los Angeles, there is a library class of from ten to twenty members. One-half hour's credit is given for one period a day, for a term. The Sacramento High School uses one student every period to take charge of library permits. As many other students as are needed are used to assist with routine: desk work, filing cards, checking off returned books, etc. Students who do desk work for a year are given five credits; others are volunteers and are not paid. The State Teachers' College at Valley City, N. D., gives an advanced course in library methods.

BOOKLETS ON BUILDING AND RELATED SUBJECTS

The publicity material issued by firms in the building industry shows increasing evidence of a purpose to present accurate and useful data to the public. Writers with practical knowledge and technical skill are employed. While most of them are quite frankly advertising, these booklets contain valuable information that is not always readily available elsewhere. For the convenience of librarians who are especially interested in pamphlet collections advertisers have prepared brief descriptions of some of their titles, which are grouped here.

Building Brick

The following booklets helpful to builders will be mailed free to libraries upon request:

Architectural Economies with Common Brick—24 pages, illustrated, construction details, novel and antique surface effects; Homes of Lasting Charm—Photographs and floor plans of 120 small brick homes; garden walls and walks; Brick—How to Build and Estimate—A general manual of brick construction, including working details of new types of hollow wall; Storage Structures of Reinforced Brickwork and Brick Silos; Farm Homes of Brick; Farm Buildings of Brick; Multiple Dwellings of Brick; Heart of the Home—Fireplace designs and chimney and fire place construction.

Common Brick Manufacturers' Association, 2121 Guarantee Title Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cement

Educational booklets, bulletins, slides and films on all phases of manufacture and use of portland cement and concrete are offered by the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago. Instructions on how to use cement, technical data on concrete making and information about cement manufacture and the portland cement industry are issued by the Association. Booklets will be mailed free to libraries upon request. Reasonable quantities are available for free distribution.

Concrete Construction—Accelerating the Set

The use of Calcium Chloride as an accelerator for Portland Cement is fully explained in a new booklet entitled "Solvay Calcium Chloride in Concrete Construction." The booklet gives authoritative facts on this interesting subject, is illustrated by some of the well known buildings where the use of Calcium Chloride has brought great satisfaction to architect, builder and owner. Calcium Chloride is a most remarkable material and its use in concrete construction saves time, labor and money. The booklet will gladly be sent to libraries on request. Address Solvay Sales Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York.

Concrete Making

Technical and non-technical illustrated booklets and bulletins telling methods of proportioning, mixing and placing concrete are offered free of charge by the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago. Based on extensive laboratory research and field experience, the data published are thoroughly exact, representing the best modern practice in concrete work. The entire field of concrete making, care of cement and proper methods of using cement are covered in a wide variety of publications issued by the Association.

Concrete Uses

Booklets on almost every kind of concrete structure as well as on many uses of concrete are offered by the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, to libraries and schools for free distribution in reasonable quantities. Booklets showing latest concrete construction methods for roads and streets, highways, bridges, dams, office buildings, houses, swimming pools, farm uses, industrial uses, stucco, floors, tennis courts and numerous other subjects are included.

Dumb Waiters and Elevators

A new 32 page catalog, describing many types of hand power dumb waiters and elevators and suggesting many purposes for which these outfits are suitable, has just been prepared. Included are residence dumb waiters, book lifts, fuel lifts, trunk lifts, hospital dumb waiters and elevators, invalid elevators and many other types of equipment. Standard sizes are listed and several layout drawings give space requirements. Sent free to libraries. Sedgwick Machine Works, Advertising Department, 150 West 15th Street, New York.

Fireplace Construction

A booklet describing the latest method of building successful wood burning fireplaces. Detailed drawings are shown, together with explanations and details of construction of the critical parts of the fireplace. Copies will be mailed to libraries on request. H. W. Covert Company, 243 East 44th Street, New York City.

Limestone (Building)

Literature on the Oolitic Limestone of Indiana known as "Indiana Limestone" (often called "Bedford" stone), which comprises over 65% of all the finished building stone used throughout the entire U. S. A., as listed below, may be obtained from the Architects' Service Bureau of the Indiana Limestone Company, Box 440, Bedford, Indiana.

Issues of the Indiana Limestone Library, mailed free to Libraries:

Volume I. Interesting 36 page illustrated booklet giving a general description of this stone, the way it is quarried and worked and its usage in building construction. Volume IV. A 64 page illustrated booklet on use of Indiana Limestone in Bank Buildings. Volume V. Portfolio of Moderate Cost House Designs. Price 50c. Volume VI. An 80 page illustrated booklet on Indiana Limestone School and College Buildings. Volume XII. A 48 page handsomely illustrated booklet on Distinctive Homes built of Indiana Limestone illustrating its use in the more costly type of city and suburban home. Specification Manual. A working

manual of specifications and construction data, for reference use by architects and draftsmen; 80 pages of text. Price $1.00. Free to Public Libraries. Technical Bulletins on Various Subjects, Detail Sheets and Plate illustrations available as issued, will be mailed free to Libraries requesting them.

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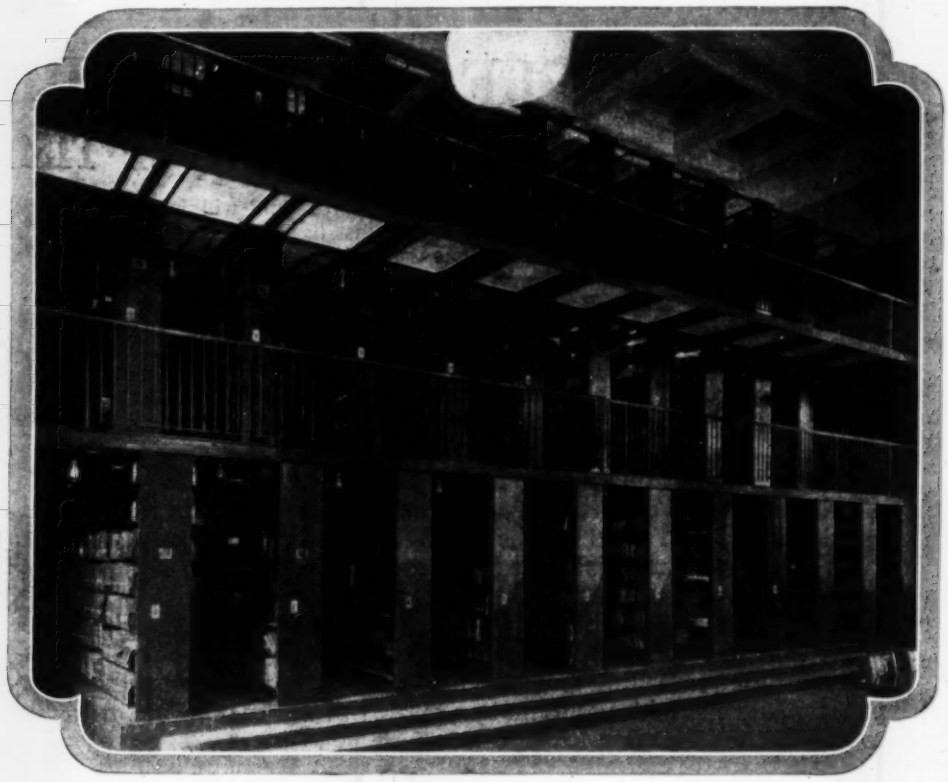

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